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Kashlev Meets Ledogar 3-4 Sep
LD041146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1116 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS) — A working meeting was held in Moscow 3-4 September between Yuriy Kashlev and Stephen Ledogar, heads of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the consultations in Vienna between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states on working out a mandate for negotiations on conventional arms and armed forces in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Stephen Ledogar was received today by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh.

Lobov Presents Analysis of SDI
PM281215 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Aug 87 p 14

[Interview with Colonel General V.N. Lobov, first deputy chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Political Observer Igor Belyayev: "Behind SDI's 'Openness' You Will Find Lies! Col Gen V.N. Lobov, First Deputy Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, Offers an Original Analysis of President R. Reagan's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' "; first four paragraphs are LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction"]

[Text] The ballyhoo over SDI — across the ocean and in Western Europe and Japan — is not abating. What is behind it? At first glance, the picture appears to be clear and even straightforward. "At the moment we ensure our security with weapons," President Reagan said recently, "which were created in order to sweep all life off the face of the earth, including civilians. I regard this as immoral. That is why we are implementing SDI. I put forward this idea and, one evening, sitting in my office, I explained it to the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, saying:

" 'Is it really impossible to carry out research and invent weapons that would enable us to destroy these missiles before they reach their targets, when they are in the process of leaving their launch silos?'

"The generals replied, saying it was possible. So the United States embarked on SDI!..."

To judge by Reagan's statement, everything is perfectly clear. But what is in fact happening over SDI and in connection with this "defensive" program? Today Col Gen Vladimir Nikolayevich Lobov shares with the paper's readers some of his notions about SDI. He is talking with *Literaturnaya Gazeta* Political Observer Igor Belyayev.

[Belyayev] In the United States they never stop talking about SDI. The administration and the military, prosperous companies in California, where 45 percent of all the appropriations for "Star Wars" are spent, and other powerful U.S. corporations vigorously advocate the "Strategic Defense Initiative." A Pentagon report appeared in May on the schedule for the deployment of strategic defense systems. Officially it is secret, but, "unexpectedly" to many Americans, its basic theses found their way into the press. And U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, also "unexpectedly," did not protest about the "leak" and did not demand, as on more than one previous occasion, that the culprits be brought to book. On the contrary, on this occasion the Pentagon had an interest in the ballyhoo over SDI, which was very similar to commercial advertising for a commodity that has not yet been produced. They keep publishing amended programs on SDI implementation. It is an interesting fact also that during the disarmament talks in Geneva the U.S. side is insisting on the elimination of both ICBM's and medium-range missiles over a period of 7, not 5, years. In other words, they are trying to link the possibility of reaching an accord in Geneva to the SDI program.

U.S. physicists, many legislators, and a number of U.S. politicians and public figures are actively opposed to President Reagan's "salutary" idea. They reject SDI. The American Physical Society has expressed the opinion of many specialists that some parts of the new weaponry, over which the ballyhoo has been created, in their view are not suited to the tasks the "antimissile space shield" is supposed to perform. The reference is to the lasers and particle beams, which are planned elements of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative."

In your opinion, Vladimir Nikolayevich, how accidental or intentional is this SDI "openness"?

[Lobov] Of course it is no accident. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" does in fact currently occupy center stage in the discussions of U.S., Japanese, and West European politicians, professional military men, economists, and scientists. Many people in the world are worried by the U.S. military-industrial complex' intention to give the present-day arms race a "space" dimension. A sober assessment of the political, strategic military, economic, scientific-technical, psychological, and other aspects of the Star Wars program inclines one to ponder the irrationality of the plans to militarize space and the anomalous nature of the idea that forms the basis of SDI. At the same time, the SDI phenomenon has historical sources and political roots. If you analyze them and examine them in light of history you can see SDI as a highly secret, cunning policy that U.S. imperialism has taken to treacherous lengths at the present-day stage, a policy whose purpose is to deceive gullible simpletons. It would be no exaggeration to say that by no means all Americans, West Europeans, and Japanese have figured it out.

Yes, SDI has supporters and opponents. The number of opponents is growing. To win the majority of Americans over to SDI, get its allies behind it, and stifle objections to the program, the Pentagon is doing its utmost to advertise it and describe its "merits" and the "benefits"

SDI allegedly promises. They want to guarantee support for SDI in Congress and build up sufficient momentum so that future administrations are unable to stop it.

It is a striking fact that SDI's importunately paraded "openness" was in obvious conflict from the very start with the capitalist countries' established, traditional policy of keeping strategically important military, and not just military, programs secret.

[Belyayev] Indeed, is this "openness" normal? Hitherto, in fact, the opposite has been the case. The United States has always kept quiet about new types of weapons and military equipment under development, and it is keeping quiet to this day. Any attempt to find out something about new military equipment or new weapons at the preparatory stage is invariably described in the United States as espionage! As a rule, the ballyhoo occurs only after the appearance of a really new weapon. But in the case of SDI something strange is afoot — there is no product, the program has yet to be implemented, but everyone is breathlessly talking "openly" about the nature of it. Why?

[Lobov] Past experience convincingly demonstrates the unnaturalness of the present U.S. Administration's declared principle of SDI "openness."

First, let me remind you of something. Historical experience shows that, in the first place, in any inherently capitalist competitive struggle there has always been and remains today a veil of secrecy and deliberate deception of opponents as conditions of the achievement of future victory over them. The use of scientific and technical progress and production technology to create new types of armaments has certainly always taken place in great secrecy. Having a monopoly on that secret and, consequently, occupying preferential positions in that sphere, the producer has always done his utmost to ensure secrecy until the actual appearance of the new weapon.

Under capitalism secret scientific and technological development has become the norm. Large companies and research establishments take special steps to conceal their scientific and technical achievements. As well as keeping things secret, the capitalist world has been actively involved in deliberately misleading the public.

During World War II keeping the development of new armaments secret and misleading opponents were elevated to the status of state policy, in particular in the United States and Britain. There was an entire system of special organs with considerable powers. All the activity was coordinated by a single center under the state and government heads. Special legislative, administrative, and economic measures were adopted to ensure secrecy. The U.S. implementation of the "Manhattan Project," the purpose of which was to create an atom bomb, was a classic example of secrecy in developing fundamentally new weapons. They painstakingly worked out a system for decentralizing orders for the production of the separate components of the equipment for obtaining nuclear fuel, enriching it, and making the bomb. In a comparatively short time there sprang up in the United States entire cities that did not appear on the map: Los Alamos (population 6,000), Oak Ridge (80,000), Hanford (60,000). Large enterprises were constructed in the strictest secrecy, and no one knew anything about their existence. The establishments engaged in the development and production of the atom bomb were designated in various ways as allegedly private offices. The scientists engaged in developing and producing the atom bomb had pseudonyms. Instead of an identity card, some inhabitants of Los Alamos received drivers licenses with only the number of the holder written in. All routine correspondence was subject to the strictest censorship. The spreading of false information was greatly encouraged. The United States managed to keep the development of an atomic weapon secret not only from Germany and Japan, not only from its allies, but even from the big U.S. monopolies not involved in the project. Basically, the entire strategic area of the development of industry and the emergence of the new sector were kept secret. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings were completely unexpected as far as the world's peoples were concerned.

After World War II, using the experience they had acquired, the imperialist powers started paying even more attention to concealment of their scientific-technical and economic measures and systematic deception concerning the strategic direction of scientific-technical policy and achievements in that sphere. The activity of transnational companies was a crucial area of this policy. They coordinate states' activity not only in obtaining very important information on fundamentally new achievements in science and technology but equally in protecting their own achievements in that sphere.

[Belyayev] Moreover, today transnational companies resemble international centers engaged not only in coordinating the developed capitalist states' efforts in production, science, and technology. It seems to me that it is time to identify yet another sphere of transnational companies' activity. I am referring to technological intelligence and industrial espionage and counterespionage, intended to ensure the secrecy and inaccessibility of particular developments, particularly in the military sphere. The two are intrinsically interlinked.

[Lobov] Yes, transnational companies are active in this area. Bear in mind that they are also aided in this by states. In the United States there is a special service called ASIS — the American Society for Industrial Security — which brings together the leaders of the security services of major transnational companies of American origin and special firms. An arms exports coordinating committee (COCOM) has operated within the NATO framework for nearly 40 years. It was set up to coordinate Western economic strategy vis-a-vis the countries of the East to prevent leaks of technology that "might prejudice Western security." There is a special

body in the COCOM system — the Security and Technology Experts' Meeting (STEM). Its job is to ensure reliable technological security for new developments in science and technology.

Thus meticulous concealment of everything to do with the scientific and technical potential is an established law of capitalist development. At the end of World War II the United States set itself a global task of leaving the USSR standing from the technological viewpoint and achieving a qualitative leap forward in means of mass destruction. Complete secrecy surrounding scientific programs and developments was a real factor in its buildup of military might. The concept was further developed in the fifties and sixties. Something that sounds indicative in this respect is the remark by T. Page, an astrophysicist by education, strategist by vocation, and "hawk" by persuasion: "The new theory of military might is based more on scientific-technical potential than on military or economic potential. The ability to develop military innovations (new types of weapons, new tactics, and new organization or combinations of them) — to prepare them quickly and keep the enemy guessing — is probably the decisive factor of modern military might."

Historical experience shows that the purpose of keeping strategic areas of economic policy and scientific and technological achievements secret is to achieve the effect of surprise both in the competitive struggle and in confrontation between the two systems.

[Belyayev] Then all of a sudden we have a hitherto inconceivable paradox — SDI "openness." In Reykjavik, President Reagan even promised to share the new defense system with others. Wherefore and to what end such infinite "kindness," so uncharacteristic of the U.S. military-industrial complex, what is behind it? Is it real? I think the time has come to try to answer these questions.

[Lobov] There is no question of any "kindness" on the part of Reagan or his entourage. There couldn't be. In all likelihood we are dealing today with an attempt to mislead us concerning the true U.S. intentions. The present U.S. Administration is trying to persuade us of the "necessity" of SDI and involve the Soviet Union in an arms race in space, hoping to exhaust us economically. The White House has obviously not abandoned its illusory hope of attaining military superiority through space.

[Belyayev] When you consider that in big politics the United States resorts relatively often to a variety of scenarios for creating in the modern world preferential conditions for implementing its strategic designs, many things become clearer. So do the ballyhoo over SDI and its fake "openness" have very specific aims?

[Lobov] The U.S. policy of secrecy and deception when creating fundamentally new weapon systems and methods of armed struggle as a product of the achievement of scientific-technical progress is an attempt to achieve military superiority through lies and treachery. This is the modus operandi of an experienced, sophisticated opponent who not only has massive experience in concealing his achievements in science, technology, and military matters but makes ample, expert use of all the ways and means of deceiving world public opinion.

The U.S. Administration and Pentagon representatives are concealing from Americans and their allies the very dangerous consequences of the imnplementation of the numerous "Strategic Defense Initiative" programs. In the first place, SDI undermines the ABM Treaty; it means an arms race in space and on earth. Second, SDI destroys the strategic stability that exists in the modern world and sharply increases the danger of the outbreak of war.

As for the aforementioned SDI "openness," which contradicts the very nature of modern imperialism, it has far-reaching aims.

An analysis of the obviously fake unprecedented accessibility of SDI secrets and the orchestrated large-scale propaganda campaign about the "initiative" lead one to think that, as well as the political, military, and scientific-technical aspects, SDI has a psychological dimension that objectively contributes to the implementation of the SDI initiators' designs.

I believe that the propaganda offensive on "Star Wars" matters is intended to create certain stereotypes and attract attention only to certain aspects of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" to draw a veil over the nature of the program's real design. In other words, SDI contains the ingredients to deceive both public opinion (according to one of the participants in the protest campaign against "Star Wars," Professor of Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology F. Low, "SDI is an attempt to fool the entire country") and world public opinion regarding the very dangerous consequences of this program [sentence as published].

[Belyayev] Professor F. Low's sharp condemnation prompts one to think most seriously about it. To what end are they trying to dupe the West Europeans and Japanese? To what end are they fooling the Americans? What, in fact, is behind SDI? After all, it appears that President Reagan and his administration are trying to fool the whole world. Perhaps that is why the United States, contrary to the rules of concealment and the strictest secrecy in all matters relating to its defense, is working hard to involve a wide range of capitalist states — its allies — in the implementation of SDI. Developed states, above all, of course. So what are the real aims of the United States?

[Lobov] What is happening is as follows: under cover of the allegedly defensive idea of SDI, the U.S. military-industrial complex and the major U.S. transnational companies want, without any particular effort or expenditure, to become the possessors of the latest technology and scientific and technical achievements of the leading capitalist states, above all

the FRG, Britain, Italy, and Japan. The latter has already joined in SDI. This is being done to get them to voluntarily place at the disposal of the United States, on the pretext of the "noble" mission of defense against the "Soviet threat," all the latest things in science and technology. To the one-sided advantage of the Americans, of course. And the Americans alone!

Since World War II Japan has set an example of how to outflank and forestall rivals in the development of science and technology, not as a result of a competitive struggle, but as a result of developing other people's ideas and gathering and rapidly assimilating scientific secrets. Beneath the U.S. umbrella, of course!

The United States has an exceedingly keen interest in obtaining and utilizing the scientific and technical potential of other countries. SDI program director J. Abrahamson, for example, once unexpectedly admitted that "in some spheres of science European and other countries are ahead of the United States, they have valuable ideas, installations, and collectives of scientists and the utilization of them is extremely important in terms of the speedier and cheaper solution of SDI problems."

[Belyayev] Moreover, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the U.S. military-industrial complex is intending not only to make money out of the big lie. I am referring to the lie about the "Soviet threat" and the lie about SDI. Through SDI the U.S. military-industrial complex intends to legalize the pocketing of modern West European and Japanese technologies. Indeed, the Americans are already lagging behind in a number of areas, some very important. They would very much like to overcome the obvious lag at the expense of others. In this case the brazen use of others' minds and technological achievements will be passed off as "cooperation" for the sake of the "great goal" of protecting the West against that "Soviet threat."

[Lobov] The covert and overt thieving of other people's ideas and intellects is characteristic of U.S. policy. It was so during the creation of the atom bomb and the selfsame thing is happening today. The United States and the major transnational companies of U.S. origin have already embarked on unprecedented exploitation of the scientific-technical potential of many capitalist countries that have agreed to participate in SDI, placing their partners and allies in an even more dependent position.

[Belyayev] What ultimately does the U.S. military-industrial complex expect to get from the ballyhoo over SDI and through SDI?

[Lobov] Its aim is to secretly establish the requisite conditions for its own leap forward in the development of scientific-technical progress by taking over its allies' technology and coupling it to its own. To become a leader again and rise to qualitatively the highest level on the basis of exploiting the latest achievements of world scientific thought and continue to rigidly dictate to its competitors, that is, its own allies, by suddenly confronting them with the fait accompli of its technological and military superiority.

[Belyayev] SDI also has an antisocialist thrust. I am convinced that this "initiative," allegedly of a defensive nature, is directed primarily against the Soviet Union.

[Lobov] In respect of the USSR and the socialist countries, SDI is the material foundation of Reagan's flagging "crusade." Its essential purpose is to impose on us the intolerable conditions of an arms race on earth and in space. In fact, once the SDI program exists, we will have to adopt retaliatory measures. It will require considerable, no, enormous resources. It will require an outstanding scientific and technical effort, all in the military sphere. The aim is to exhaust the USSR and the socialist countries economically.

Moreover, according to the SDI ideologists, the entire complex of long-term scientific research programs being implemented under cover of it will lead to achievements not only and not so much in "space" technology as to a qualitative technological spurt. This, in turn, is to promote the development of new types of weapons on a different technical basis and different technical principles, that is, ensure a "technological spurt" not only in space armaments, but in weapon systems on earth as well. This is the essential nature of SDI. They do not talk about it in the United States. No "openness" there! Their aim is to present the world with the fact of superiority and to impose their diktat.

I want to repeat and to place special emphasis on the chief feature of "operation SDI," which is that it is a cover for developing qualitatively new weapons in an unexpected area. So it is absolutely essential today, tomorrow, and in the future to keep a close eye on where the collection and amassing of the latest Western and Japanese technology, begun by the Americans, is leading. I am convinced that the purpose of the collection is specifically to ensure the appearance of an unpublicized "surprise package" — a brand-new U.S. offensive weapon. That is the real danger of SDI!

[Belyayev] Vladimir Nikolayevich! Yet another important feature of the SDI situation is becoming increasingly apparent. It is perfectly obvious that the implementation of all its programs is a gross violation of the ABM Treaty. Reagan and his administration are constantly attacking it, insisting on a broader interpretation of it than before. The obvious aim is to undermine the ABM Treaty. The expectation is that the commencement of the implementation of the SDI programs will inevitably provoke retaliatory measures on the part of the Soviet Union. And they will be the target of attacks by the well tuned U.S. media.

Listen to what Wayne Biddle wrote in the magazine *Discover:*

"However, the measures the Soviet Union will adopt in that case (implementation of SDI!) are quite another matter. The official statement of intent to carry out the deployment of any SDI element will without any doubt force the Soviet Union to adopt countermeasures and

will essentially undermine the ABM Treaty. Charges of having violated the ABM Treaty will rain down on the Soviet Union. This will make it considerably easier for Reagan and his successors in the White House to cancel the ABM Treaty. Since the Soviet Union has violated it, then down with the unlimited-duration ABM Treaty!!!"

The historical responsibility for undermining this very important treaty, which curbs the arms race, will also be placed at the door of... the Soviet Union. And the U.S. manipulations over SDI will be forgotten!

[Lobov] Yes, this type of treachery and this type of danger do exist. This brings to the fore the task of not allowing oneself to be misled, not giving them even the slightest chance to undermine the ABM Treaty and violate the existing military parity. The entire experience of the historical development of capitalism and an analysis of its policy in the sphere of secrecy and deception concerning scientific and technical achievements show that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is an adventurist attempt by U.S. imperialism to achieve superiority over the USSR and attain world rule by means of a "technological spurt" in a direction we do not expect.

The U.S. plans relating to SDI are very dangerous. The military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact countries is a defensive one. But the USSR has done, is doing, and will continue to do everything necessary to prevent anyone from acquiring military superiority over it and to reliably ensure security — its own and that of our allies.

CEMA Heads Meet on Restructuring

Session Opens 1 Sep

PM031303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Opening of Conference"]

[Text] Sofia, 1 Sep — The Conference of Central Committee Secretaries for Economic Questions of Communist and Workers Parties from the CEMA Countries began work here today.

The conference was opened by G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who welcomed the fraternal parties' representatives on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. The conference is devoted to questions of the restructuring of the mechanism of CEMA socialist economic integration and activity as well as to an exchange of experience of the party leadership of the improvement of the economic management mechanism and foreign economic activity.

PRAVDA Report

PM041119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

["Conference of Central Committee Secretaries from Fraternal Parties of the CEMA Countries" — PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A conference of central committee secretaries responsible for economic questions from the fraternal parties of the CEMA countries was held in Sofia 1-2 September 1987. Participating in it were: from the BCP — G. Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; A. Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo, Bulgarian minister of foreign economic relations, and Bulgarian permanent representative to CEMA; Central Committee Secretary D. Stanishev; and Central Committee Secretary E. Khristov; from the MSZMP — Central Committee Secretary M. Nemeth, and J. Marjai, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Hungarian permanent representative to CEMA; from the Communist Party of Vietnam — Central Committee Secretary Vu Oanh; from the SED — G. Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and G. Kleiber, member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and GDR permanent representative to CEMA; from the Communist Party of Cuba — Central Committee Secretary L. Soto; from the MPRP — D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and M. Peljee, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and Mongolian permanent representative to CEMA; from the PZPR — M. Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Poland's permanent representative to CEMA; from the RCP — S. Andrei, candidate member of the Central Committee Political Executive Committee; from the CPSU — N.N. Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and A.K. Antonov, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR permanent representative to CEMA; and from the CPCZ — M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, and R. Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee, first deputy premier of the CSSR Government, and CSSR permanent representative to CEMA.

Also taking part in the conference were chiefs and deputy chiefs of departments of the fraternal parties' central committees.

In view of the ideas expressed at the Moscow working meeting of the fraternal parties' leaders in November 1986, the conference participants discussed in a principled way the proposals examined by CEMA organs for restructuring the CEMA mechanism of cooperation and socialist economic integration and its activity.

It was noted that, as a result of the implementation of the decisions of their parties' congresses and of the top-level economic conference and of multilateral and bilateral accords, the CEMA countries have made progress in their economic development. Social production efficiency is increasing. Improved labor productivity is the decisive factor in this process. The scale of the introduction of advanced technologies and the means of the mechanization and automation of production is expanding. The fraternal peoples' material and cultural living standard has risen. Their cooperation is being stepped up and mutual commodity circulation is increasing. The implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is getting under way.

The conference participants stressed that cooperation among the CEMA members and the improvement of the CEMA mechanism should make a weightier contribution to the implementation of the strategic goals of their economic and social development as set by the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties.

With the assistance of European CEMA members, the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia are making active use of their own resources to improve their economies. At the same time, opportunities exist for improving cooperation and increasing the effectiveness of the three countries' participation in socialist economic integration. This cooperation is expected to accelerate the process of the gradual harmonization of the levels of economic development of the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia with that of the European CEMA members.

The measures planned to improve cooperation are aimed at ensuring that it helps as much as possible to accelerate and intensify the fraternal countries' socioeconomic development, increase their peoples' prosperity, ensure the efficient use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor, and strengthen their

positions in the world economy. Special significance is attached to the extensive ir.volvement of the countries' economic organizations, including on the basis of direct ties between them, in all spheres of cooperation and the creation of the conditions necessary for this. All this is designed to ensure a deepening of systematic cooperation and the mutual complementarity of the CEMA members' economies.

An exchange of opinions was held on the question of elaborating a collective concept of the international socialist division of labor for the period 1991-2005 with the aim of determining agreed areas for the further improvement of cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the importance of harmonizing economic policy in spheres connected with reciprocal cooperation, coordinating national economic plans, and improving the cooperation mechanism, its planning, commodity, and monetary instruments, and currency, financial, and credit relations.

Note was also made of the need to substantially enhance CEMA's role in organizing the development of economic cooperation between the CEMA members, improving the structure of CEMA organs, and focusing CEMA's work on the solution of the questions of cooperation strategy.

The fraternal parties' central committee secretaries responsible for economic questions advocated increasing party influence on the further work of improving the economic and organizational mechanism of cooperation aimed at completing the restructuring of CEMA's activity as quickly as possible.

The conference conducted an exchange of experience of party leadership of improving the management of economic and foreign economic activity within the CEMA countries.

The representatives of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties stressed the tremendous significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which began a new era in mankind's history, and noted the great attention being paid by the fraternal parties and countries to giving a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of this remarkable event.

Steadfastly pursuing a course of preserving and strengthening peace and security and eliminating seats of tension in the world, the CEMA members reiterate their firm position of working to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, so as to channel the vast resources released by disarmament into development.

The conference participants stressed the importance of creating the most favorable situation for the further development of the CEMA members' economies and reciprocal cooperation. They confirmed their countries' determination to expand multifaceted economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with all socialist states.

The CEMA members have always consistently supported and continue to support equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries of the world regardless of their socioeconomic system and the exclusion from international relations of all acts of discrimination and attempts at economic diktat — embargoes, boycotts, or trade, credit, and technological blockades. The measures of discrimination against the socialist countries and the extensive economic blockage against Cuba are examples of this policy of imperialism.

It was emphasized that there must be a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, the developing countries' foreign debt, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The conference participants confirmed the invariability of their countries' line of establishing official relations between CEMA and the EEC and between the members of those organizations. This will help to consolidate political and economic relations, strengthen the material base of detente and mutual trust in Europe, and improve the international situation as a whole.

The conference was held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere and a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Gerasimov Addresses Pershing Issue
PM041823 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by "our correspondent at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center" A. Kuvshinnikov: "Having To Rack Their Brains Again"]

[Text] The debate in the West German Bundestag about the fate of the Pershing-1A operational-tactical missiles belonging to the FRG ended without any obvious result — the question was passed on for parliamentary commissions to discuss. It did demonstrate something, though.

We were interested, G. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, said at a routine briefing, in the fact that the speeches by FRG Chancellor H. Kohl and Vice Chancellor H.D. Genscher during the Bundestag debate fully confirmed their previously declared FRG stance on the Pershing-1A missiles problem. Although, on the other hand, we also noted that the chancellor refused to record this position in an official government statement.

But ultimately the fate of the West German missiles does not bother us — what bothers us is the fate of the U.S. warheads for them. As U.S. State Department spokesperson Phyllis Oakley said, the United States will withdraw its nuclear warheads from the FRG if the conditions set out by Chancellor H. Kohl are met and the West German missiles are eliminated. G. Gerasimov drew attention to the fact that she used a verb that translates as "withdraw" or "remove," but not "destroy." As a result, the Soviet spokesman stressed, it is unclear whether the elimination of these warheads is meant.

Logically, of course, they must be eliminated because even in American terms they unequivocally join the category of U.S. armaments that fall under the terms of the treaty with the USSR. But that is logically speaking. As yet we do not have a direct, specific explanation on this score.

Statements on this topic by both West German and U.S. officials appear contradictory to us, G. Gerasimov went on, and it is an effort to get some sense out of them, to comprehend them. For example, if the United States is prepared to remove 72 warheads from West German territory, they will not be removed into empty space. One wonders: Why — having said "a" — not say "b," that is, "remove and eliminate"? Otherwise you will have the old situation — zero cannot equal 72.

Another passage from P. Oakley's statement illustrates the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman's words. Having mentioned the U.S. readiness to remove the warheads, she then said that this point would not be reflected in the text of a Soviet-American treaty on a "global double zero," since the Geneva talks were about missiles, not warheads. But this totally contradicts the mutual understanding reached between the sides at the initial stage of the talks concerning the subject of them, and, therefore, can be seen essentially as another ruse...

Journalists were also told of the Swedish authorities' decision to grant USSR citizen Svistunov a permanent residence and work permit. He was the person who hijacked an Aeroflot AN-2 aircraft to Sweden 27 May. The Soviet side has twice demanded that the criminal be handed over, and it has appealed to the International Civil Aviation Organization Council. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against Svistunov in accordance with Soviet law. But the Swedish authorities have not replied to our demands. Basically, it was noted at the briefing, they are harboring a criminal. We regard this as regrettable.

Gerasimov Comments on Pope in PPR
LD021543 Vatican City International Service in German 1400 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw: The press spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, has said that the Soviet authorities have not denied entry into the Soviet Union to Pope John Paul II. At a press conference in Warsaw, Gerasimov said the pope has never expressed the wish to come to Moscow. The decision about the visit to Lithuania was made at a local level. We cannot discuss issues with the local church, Gerasimov said. John Paul II has repeatedly expressed his wish to take part in the 600th anniversary of the Christianization of Lithuania.

Petrovskiy Meets UN Institute Head
PM071539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" heading]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy received on 3 September Dzh. Dkhanapalu [name as transliterated], director of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research, and held a conversation with him on questions relating to the institute's activity.

'International Observers Roundtable'
LD070823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Sep 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Political Observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin; and Moscow Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. We'll begin today with an event that happened this week, but 48 years ago: The beginning of World War II — 1 September 1939, when Hitler's Germany attacked Poland. That day gives rise to serious reflections, not of a political nature, for that is not what we're here for, but reflections about today, about the world situation. The world situation is not simple. The other day we received a letter that reflects our people's alarm over the development of international events. True, the letter is signed: A Listener. My first

reaction was the natural one to anonymous letters: throw it in the trash. But then when I thought about it, I came to the conclusion that the writers of such letters are usually tattle tales, whereas what we had here was clearly something quite different. Here was a person expressing her opinion. Her opinion differs from the official one, but she gives reasons for it. I, therefore, take this letter as evidence that its author has learned the first lesson of glasnost. Well, the second lesson — not to be afraid to sign the letter — evidently takes time.

Judging by what the author writes — it's the verb endings that tell me she's a woman — she is probably aged around 55 or 60. Of course, for people of that generation, it is not so easy to realize that you can say what you think without getting into trouble. I feel sure experience, or rather, the party's present policy, will convince her.

So what does the letter say? It's a long letter, but briefly, what it says is that we were not ready for the war; that became very clear in 1941. Now, in recent years, at the cost of no little hardship, at the cost of great sacrifice by the people, we have developed weapons that equal any other country's and thereby provide for our security. Yet now all we hear about is elimination both of missiles and of nuclear weapons. May we not find ourselves, as a result, once more defenseless in the face of aggression?

I'm drawing attention to this letter because we've received similar ones, and evidently this is an opinion that some people do hold. It would not be right to ignore it. We'll begin our discussion by answering the question: Why does the stockpiling of arms not lead to a strengthening of peace, but rather the opposite?

[Shishlin] I think we should add, though, Viktor Nikolayevich, that those are not the only letters your editorial office receives. The majority, probably, are letters reflecting the wide support among our people for the peace-loving, bold, and forward-looking political course that our state is pursuing in international affairs.

[Levin] That is certainly true, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

[Shishlin] If there is a certain point of view, it has the right to exist; but that does not mean it can not be challenged. No doubt the first point to make is that when it comes to our state's consistent efforts to overcome the threat of nuclear war, when it comes to the broad and all-embracing program forwarded by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January last year — the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons and destruction of chemical weapons in stages — this is actually an invitation to dialogue, an invitation to cooperation, an invitation to find solutions — but joint solutions. In other words, it is not at all a question of some unilateral disarmament by our country. It is not a matter of the Soviet Union scrapping all its weapons and pinning its faith on the goodwill of the West to do the same. We have no such illusory hopes. What is going on is hard and very serious work to devise what we call a reasonable compromise, so that the military-strategic parity, as such, may be based not at the present extremely high level but may be substantially lowered.

[Zhurkin] But still be preserved.

[Shishlin] Most certainly. As such, the principle of military-strategic parity, the necessity of maintaining military-strategic parity, is axiomatic. But we discover another law, which is that there are more and more weapons in the world and less and less security. If that continues, it is fraught, of course, with very great surprises and the most tragic consequences. I would like to point out that this is not a game with one set of rules. Take the history of the negotiations, far from concluded as yet, on the double zero — in other words, the elimination of medium-range missiles and the elimination of operational-tactical missiles. You may exclaim: This is terrible. How can the Soviet Union be willing to renounce these high-class, powerful weapons? But after all, the Soviet Union is proposing that the United States should also give up these same weapons, of the same class.

[Zhurkin] And that's not all, Nikolay Vladimirovich. We are also renouncing weapons that cannot reach U.S. territory. The Americans will be renouncing missiles, some of which can reach Moscow in 10 or 12 minutes, shortening very considerably the time it would take to attack the Soviet Union for those who might prepare such an attack.

[Shishlin] Some people are even speaking of shorter times: flight times of 6 or 8 minutes.

[Levin] Well, in any case, even if we take the whole range from 6-12 minutes, it becomes perfectly obvious what an enormous threat to our security is inherent in these Pershing-2 missiles. As soon as we talk about eliminating them on the basis of a mutually acceptable agreement, certainly, the security of the Soviet Union will thereby be increased, just as the security of the Western powers will be increased also.

[Zhurkin] Of course. Now a word or two about compromise: We have somehow become accustomed to strongly emphasizing the steps that our country is taking to create a healthier international climate by meeting the other side halfway. But we should not lose sight of the fact that they are also forced to take steps to meet us halfway. That is an enormous achievement of Soviet diplomacy, an enormous achievement of Soviet foreign policy: by bringing diplomatic influence to bear in various forms, our country is also securing concessions in its own favor. I can give you specific examples. Take, again, the talks on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. One of the conditions stipulated by the Americans has been that they must have the right to convert their Pershing-2's to shorter-range missiles. As a result of our diplomacy they have withdrawn that condition and are agreeing to destroy the Pershing-2's. They wanted to be able to transfer their cruise missiles to ships — their

land-based cruise missiles now installed in West Germany; we have forced them to withdraw that condition also. The Americans have also agreed to certain concessions — although there will have to be further negotiations on this point — concerning the procedure of reducing their missiles. So that any compromise our country may agree to will undoubtedly be a compromise based on equality, compromises on our side must be balanced by compromises on the other side, and that is indeed what is happening.

[Levin] Vitaliy Vladimirovich, I think it is also relevant to mention here the problem of the U.S. warheads for the West German Pershing-1A missiles. The U.S. position on this has begun to emerge just in this past week. Certainly, there are a number of matters here that remain unclear, and we have drawn attention to them. The situation so far looks something like this: Since West German Chancellor Kohl announced that—although on certain conditions, he has hemmed it round with various qualifications—if those conditions are met, West Germany would be willing to not modernize its Pershing-1A missiles, but to eliminate them, it has taken the United States rather a long time to state their attitude regarding their warheads that are on these Pershing-1A missiles.

And now finally, on Wednesday, State Department spokesman Oakley said that if the Pershing-1A missiles are eliminated, the United States is willing to withdraw their warheads. But of course, withdrawing them is not enough: the double zero treaty envisages the elimination of both the missiles and the warheads of the weapon class in question. So, these 72 warheads must be eliminated, too. The position is not yet entirely clear, and we are drawing attention to this; but the fact remains that there has been a definite change of attitude. I think the actual stance of the FRG and the United States on this issue indicates that there has been a response to our just demand and to the principled view we have expressed.

[Shishlin] You know, it must be said, Viktor Nikolayevich, that the last word has not yet been spoken. What West Germany has done, what has been done — that's real. It represents on the whole a fairly serious decision. But the question you have touched on regarding the 72 U.S. nuclear warheads to the Pershing-1A missiles, this is indeed a very serious question; and here, of course, the Americans must not start looking for some sort of maneuver to circumvent the problem or postpone its solution. Clearly, we cannot allow a situation to arise in which, say, these Pershing-1A's are supposed to be withdrawn from use sometime around 1992 or 1993, but meanwhile their U.S. warheads will be retained. That, of course, would be no compromise at all. It would be lopsided — in a matter where we need to strike a very strict balance, a very precise balance.

[Zhurkin] The more so, Nikolay Vladimirovich, as we have on the table at the talks the perfectly reasonable Soviet proposal that in a relatively short time — in the first year — the warheads should be removed from all the missiles to be destroyed. That is the concrete solution being proposed. I would like to add that I entirely agree with you: It is not just a matter of the justice and correctness of our proposals; rather, this is being supported by hard and intense work. The negotiations are very hard work—intensive labor in which the whole of the Soviet Union's foreign political machinery has been brought into action. And that hard, intensive work is continuing and will go on to the very end, to the very last moment, until an agreement has been worked out.

[Shishlin] Yes, and in that respect it is probably also worth mentioning as well the work that is being done in other areas connected with overcoming the arms race, notably at the talks on strategic offensive arms. There, the picture is very complicated. There is our proposal to reduce strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent over 5 years. There is the U.S. proposal to reduce those same arms by the same 50 percent, but over 7 years. But when we are talking about strategic offensive weapons, determining over what period to reduce them — 5 years or 7 — is not the point. Here, after all, some reasonable compromise could always be found on the timing of it. But there is the strategic linkage. In other words, we cannot agree to reduce strategic offensive weapons unless there is a strengthening of the treaty on antimissile defense — unless, that is, the way to the militarization of space is blocked. That must be seen quite clearly. The United States must undertake the obligation that we are ready to undertake, that is, not to withdraw from the antimissile defense treaty for a minimum of 10 years: to undertake that obligation, and renounce the idea of militarizing space.

[Levin] So in other words, giving a general picture of the situation at the Geneva talks on reduction of nuclear and space weapons at the present time, one could say that the position remains pretty difficult. Incidentally, the U.S. press has been giving the impression recently that we are almost within a stone's throw of an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles, that is, on the double zero. Already there is talk of a summit meeting, which could take place between the second half of October and the end of November. Some papers — not American this time but, if memory serves, Britain's *The Observer* — has written that the Russians would prefer a meeting before 5 November because it would be before the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Well, we do not consider that the issues concerning the drawing-up of a treaty on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles are yet sufficiently clear for it to be possible to speak of the final stage.

Yes, there has been a certain definite advance. You said quite rightly, Nikolay Vladimirovich, that so far we sill do not have complete clarity regarding those 72 U.S. warheads for the West German missiles. But I think a paradoxical situation is developing at those talks now: the U.S. is saying there are problems of verification [proverka]. Well, what problems? It turns out that the comprehensive verification that the Americans themselves were talking about at one time is now no longer

acceptable to them. And I have drawn attention, in particular, to what has been said by the leader of the U.S. delegation in Geneva, Kampelman, that it was news to him when the chief of the General Staff, Colonel General Chervov, stated in Washington that for the Soviet Union control [kontrol] was no problem, and we were willing to accept any control. Well, here I think Kampelman is trying to make the best of a bad job. That position of ours was expounded long ago, and the Americans are backing away from it.

[Zhurkin] What it comes to, Viktor Nikolayevich, is that for more than 30 years the United States has been setting a trap for us in the matter of control [kontrol], and now they have ended up falling into it themselves. Well, let us admit that 5 or 10 years ago, our stance on control may have been at times a bit rigid, not flexible enough, not as comprehensive as it might have been. Whereas the United States was all the time plugging away at the same line: there must be comprehensive control, on-site control wherever possible. Now, after careful consideration, the Soviet Union has put into effect a new, principled, and very strong stance on control. That stance is naturally based above all on our own interests, since we have to be sure that in the process of reduction, everything is being reduced as specified. Now it turns out that what the United States has been boasting of for decades is no longer acceptable to themselves. They are beginning to backpedal. In the face of the principled Soviet attitude, the United States has, in effect, gone into reverse. Yet in general terms, all this is not a bad thing for the cause of disarmament, because negotiations are not a game. The United States has played to win, thinking they could not lose, and the end of it is that they have lost. This is a serious and very important matter, the protection of one's own national security, and it has to be taken seriously. If the United States now begins to take it seriously, that is much to be desired: It will only be conducive to achieving an agreement.

[Shishlin] Of course, a great deal will now depend on what position the U.S. side will adopt at the forthcoming talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. That, really, will be the moment of truth. Only after those talks will we be able to say anthing definite about the prospects for a summit meeting. We must see clearly that in U.S. political—how shall I put this politely—in U.S. political thinking, we find that the microscopic sections, as it were, are very various, very different.

There are people who really do have a sincere interest in ending the tension, the whipping up of tension; in putting an end to these acute [ostryye] Soviet-U.S. relations and bringing in some rational element of cooperation and harmony, along with competition, of course, and so on. But there are other strata in the United States that have no interest at all in any kind of accord. These circles don't want to know about any elimination of medium-range missiles.

[Zhurkin] Or talks with the Soviet Union in general.

[Shishlin] Or talks with the Soviet Union. Vitaliy Vladimirovich and I had an opportunity recently to listen to speeches by some of the official orators in the United States.

[Zhurkin] You're referring to the meeting at Chautauqua.

[Shishlin] Yes, at the meeting in Chautauqua. Well, we had a chance to listen to President Reagan's special address to the conference. Actually, after his first sentence, which was addressed to them, he then forgot altogether that he was speaking to the participants of the conference and just went ahead and read out his long, prepared list of all the misdeeds that are attributed to the Soviet Union — though it was mentioned here and there that the United States is on the threshold of historic agreements with the Soviet Union. But be that as it may, there's a very wide spectrum of opinions in the United States, including the upper echelons of power. This is also the subject of an acute political struggle within the U.S. camp itself.

[Levin] Clearly, we must also consider the fact that those circles that do not want an agreement with the Soviet Union to take place have at their disposal a powerful propaganda apparatus that has certain influence over the minds of ordinary Americans.

[Zhurkin] Influence is exercised over the minds of their U.S. leaders, and this is perhaps the most important thing because much of the vacillation in the administration's leadership, the fact that they take one step forward toward the Soviet Union at the negotiations and then two steps either back or to the side, when positive actions of one kind or another are accompanied once again by negative rhetoric and by speeches containing attacks on the Soviet Union — this illustrates the essence of the present administration and is, of course, the result of pressure from the right. The right-wing forces in the United States are, of course, unfortunately still fairly powerful and bring pressure to bear throughout the whole political spectrum. It is an unpleasant fact, but it is the reality that we must consider.

[Shishlin] Yes, of course this may seem trivial, but it's rather expressive triviality. I have in mind, for example, how the Soviet position is presented in the U.S. media. Unarguably, today in the United States a lot is being written and said about the process of revolutionary renewal happening in our country. A lot is being written and said about what is happening in the Soviet Union, but if anyone imagines that the U.S. media has already made up its mind to use this kind of honest, objective tone and present a clear picture, even though in the U.S. style, of what is happening in our country — present a clear evaluation of our approaches to various international problems — then it is not so. Essentially, the United States, and this must be seen clearly, is, in general, trying to cast a light on what is happening so the U.S. position appears as appealing as possible, and the Soviet position remains, as it were, in shadow, so that not as much attention is drawn to it as it deserves.

[Zhurkin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I would like to give another example, a variation on the same theme: In discussions with many Americans at the meeting in Chautauqua, it became clear that the right-wing, conservative media has managed to persuade a considerable number of Americans that the SDI program will really defend the United States. By speculating on the fears of war, they have instilled a belief among the people that a system can be created that will save them from missiles in case of war. Moreover, these same scientists, in scientific journals intended for limited circulation, these same politicians say that it is impossible to create an impenetrable antimissile defense, are beginning to say in public statements, sometimes on television and in the press, that it is possible. As a result, a considerable number of Americans have generally, I believe, become victims of a great deception. We were told: All right then, why are you not giving Reagan the opportunity to at least try to create this system? If it is not successful, no matter, after all it is our money, American money. Only when a really serious conversation starts up concerning the fact that this imaginary defense is capable of masking preparations for the first strike and then being used to protect oneself against a weakened strike by the other side, only then do they begin to agree.

[Levin] Now, when we really generally hope that an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles will be worked out, in the same U.S. media it is possible to read that which was carefully concealed before, namely the fact that the Pershing-2 missiles are first strike missiles, and the United States is only now admitting that this is not simply an answer, as they used to say before, to our missiles, which they call SS-20. This speaks of the complicated nature of international affairs, of this far from simple problem. Indeed, it is something we encouter everywhere. The main aims of U.S. foreign policy are not changing for the present. They are the same as they were before. If we take as an example the position of the United States in relation to the Persian Gulf, its imperialist ambitions clearly dominate over all other considerations. Or let us say, how is it possible to explain the position of the United States in relation to the Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development? Regarding the refusal to participate in this conference, Washington says there is nothing in common between disarmament and development. The entire world recognizes the common link, but the United States does not.

[Shishlin] Viktor Nikolayevich, you have done well to mention this conference, which is indeed very important and very serious. Almost all of the countries belonging to the United Nations are taking part in it, with one marked exception — the United States. U.S. official spokesmen are still at times depicting the matter as though the Soviet Union, it is claimed, has been focusing all its attention on just a single problem — the problem of curtailing the arms race — and sees nothing else outside this problem on the international agenda.

But this is not so. The Soviet Union has indeed advocated broad international efforts, including Soviet and U.S. efforts, to achieve a political settlement of the so-called regional conflicts, and, since you have mentioned the Persian Gulf, it does no harm to say that it was not bad cooperation that produced Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war. Indeed, the Soviet Union is ready to make efforts and to pool the efforts of the international community in the interests of a political overcoming of regional conflicts. Are we ready to discuss matters concerning fundamental individual rights? Yes, certainly we are ready to do so. We do have something to say.

[Zhurkin] The Soviet Union has indeed proposed that a conference should be held in Moscow within the framework of the all-European process on humanitarian issues.

[Shishlin] Yes, and what is more it has proposed an extremely broad conference and — if one may use such a definition — a conference of extreme depth with regard to its substance. That is to say that it is planned at such a conference to deal thoroughly with all these problems.

[Levin] Moreover, it is being proposed that the conference should be an open one. We have been asking journalists to please attend and take part, but there has been no response.

[Shishlin] Well, I would like to round off the thoughts that I wanted to share with you. There is no problem in present-day international life that is outside Moscow's field of vision, and the Soviet Union is really prepared to discuss all these problems in a constructive manner, without imposing solutions, considering it to be the sovereign right of the peoples to determine their fate for themselves and to seek solutions that make it possible to remove these very acute issues burdening present-day international relations.

[Levin] As you see, if we go back to the start of our discussion and to what I said about 1 September, the date World War II started, giving one serious food for thought, we may say that yes, today, too, the situation in the world is not simple, although I am of the view, and you, my esteemed collocutors, will I think, agree, that there is nevertheless nothing in common with the situation that existed on the eve of World War II. Indeed, the people are now looking to the future with considerably more confidence. However, this confidence is at the same time overshadowed by many factors of this same reality that instills apprehension. If, finally, there is a start to the process of reducing armaments, above all nuclear armaments, and if a Soviet-U.S. agreement for a double zero is worked out — and we regard this as the first step on a long and very complicated, certainly very complicated, path — the future of mankind will be guaranteed considerably more reliably and the future of life itself on earth will be guaranteed. It is a difficult path, as we can see from the practice of working out this agreement, but it is a lofty task and a task that merits that we do not spare effort to achieve it.

Here, Comrades, we come to the end of our program today. Thank you for your attention. All the best!

PRAVDA's 'International Review'
PM301308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 87 First Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text]

Two Pillars

"Disarmament and development are the two pillars on which a lasting peace could be built." So says the draft concluding document of the international Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, which opened in New York 24 August. The draft still has to be approved, but the truth of its main idea and essence is beyond dispute: Mankind must support the process "Through Disarmament to Development." Otherwise... Otherwise the gloomy statistics of our day will continue to be the curse of new generations of earthlings. Every minute the arms race worldwide swallows up 2 million dollars, while nearly a billion people live in poverty, 780 million are hungry, 850 million are illiterate, 1.5 billion have no access to medical services, and 1 billion have no proper housing.

Representatives of 140 UN member countries gathered for the New York forum. Try as you may, you cannot suspect them of unworldliness or starry-eyed idealism. And why, indeed, should we regard as "insoluble" the questions of reducing the stockpiled arsenals of weapons and using the resources saved for the needs of the peoples' socioeconomic progress? Disarmament and conversion (switching military industry onto a peaceful footing) are based on sound, realistic grounds. Their implementation is called for by the socialist and developing countries and by the public and trade unions in leading Western countries. The viability and expediency of conversion have been substantiated by prominent economists of various scientific schools, including Americans. It is another matter that the "America of the corporations" has a vital interest in military business and endlessly spins the same old propaganda disc: Some 20 million workers in the United States are involved one way or another with Pentagon orders. That is precisely why the scientifically substantiated concepts for switching the military economy onto a peaceful path exist, so as to provide work for those 20 million and for the other millions across the globe!

The time chosen to hold the conference is favorable, on the whole. It seems to focus, on the one hand,on mankind's urgent needs, and on the other, on the opportunities that already exist. In today's world, which has Reykjavik and the "global double-zero" option to its credit, the concrete examination of this problem does not seem all that remote. The two paths — to disarmament and to development — are converging.

What else enables us to speak more confidently of progress? There is in today's world a heightened concern on the part of the public and influential political circles at the economic situation in the developing countries' zone. It is no longer possible to "fail to notice" the connection between the astronomical sums of their debts arising from nonequivalent exchange and the imperialist powers' galloping military budgets. Man's conscience cannot tolerate the fact that the militarist spending of the latter is paid for to a significant degree by the developing countries. This was spoken of from the platform, from the very first days of the conference, by the heads of many delegations from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

I will allow myself to digress for a moment from the conference affairs. I will describe the impression made on me last Tuesday by a meeting with Mother Teresa. At the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace this elderly (she was 77 this week) but very cheerful woman was presented with the committee's highest award — the "Fighter for Peace" medal. For more than half a century Mother Teresa (Albanian by birth, her full name is Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu) carries out selfless missionary activity in India and the Near East. The order of charity of which she has been mother superior for a long time sets up schools, orphanages, and homes for the poor and dying. "I have always said that we need the money that goes on arms," Mother Teresa said at the meeting. "We, in turn, will give it to the poor of the whole world..."

What does the principle of development through disarmament mean today? Basically it is an organic part of the plan to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security proposed to the world community by a group of socialist countries. This concept has won the moral and political support of many states. In New York today the delegates are also turning to the document adopted in Berlin by the socialist countries "On Overcoming Underdevelopment and Establishing a New International Economic Order."

The forum, which will last until 11 September, has already been enriched with various proposals, many of which are constructive. On Wednesday the group of socialist countries submitted for examination by the delegates a memorandum on "Disarmament for Development." A number of delegations particularly noted the role international mechanisms, first and foremost the United Nations, are called upon to play in implementing the strategy being worked out. There was an animated response to the proposals forwarded by M.S. Gorbachev — to discuss the problems of disarmament and development at a special meeting of the top leaders of the UN Security Council member states and to set up an international "Disarmament for Development" fund within the UN framework.

Against the background of the general commitment to successful progress at the conference, the United States really stood out like a sore thumb. The country on whose territory the meeting is taking place has refused to take part. The State Department showed a very strange kind of hospitality, calling the forum a "waste of time and money." The representatives of 140 states have sat down at one table to work toward confiscating from the

Moloch of the arms race billions of dollars, rubles, pounds, marks, and yen, but Washington wants to slur over their efforts and stubbornly asserts that disarmament and development must be approached as unconnected tasks. That is really upside-down logic!

What About the "Bosses"?

For a long time now, Washington and Bonn have been performing intricate dances around the West German Pershing-1A missiles, or rather the 72 American nuclear warheads on these missiles. It was the warheads that obstructed the door flung wide by the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks. Because the argument that the ill-starred nuclear operational-tactical missiles are basically a mere trifle (although the 72 warheads are equivalent in yield to 216 Hiroshimas) is designed for fools. It is well known that there are no fools among the partners in Geneva.

Similar misunderstandings had an impact on the Rhine too. They had such an impact, in fact, that in Bonn's ruling circles the whole "cucumber-pickling" season — that is, summer vacation time — was spoiled. The debate not only caused a quarrel between the ruling parties and the opposition. The "war of nerves" had its impact within the coalition itself. Strauss' CSU [Christian Social Union]pressured the Christian Democrats, and they, in turn, suspected the Free Democrats of disloyalty.

The West German press, in the main, wrote relatively frankly about what lay behind these disputes. "Certain politicians in the CDU [Christian Democratic Union]/CSU bloc," *Frankfurter Rundschau* noted, "want to use these missiles to secure a reduction by the Soviet Union in missile systems with a range of up to 500 km. Others want them as the 'key to talks' with the Warsaw Pact on conventional arms, while others again are even trying to link their elimination to the 'reunification of Germany' process. One is beside oneself to see certain strategists in the CDU/CSU clinging to these missiles, although a chance of real disarmament has apppeared for the first time."

This kind of "missile poker" has generated a wave of indignation in the country. The position of the Pershings' champions was also exposed by the parliamentary opposition in the shape of the Social Democrats and the Greens, the trade unions have resolutely dissociated themselves from it, and the communists have revealed its dangerous nature. "Without the Pershing-1A's the FRG's security can only become stronger," F. Gerster, security expert for the Social Democratic Party faction in the Bundestag, stated, "since the elimination of these missiles paves the way for an agreement."

What happened in Bonn in the middle of last week is an example of the switch from quantity to quality. The accumulated international public opinion and pressure within the country exerted both by the parliamentary opposition and by the main bulk of the ruling party itself (the "double zero" is now supported by some 80 percent of CDU supporters) had their effect. Chancellor Kohl hurried back from Austria, where he was spending his vacation, to the banks of the Rhine. It was necessary to dot the i's, even if only in a small, barely perceptible way.

On 26 August, a press conference was called at which H. Kohl reaffirmed his readiness to "do everything in the Federal Government's power to promote success in Geneva." After routine passages on the "groundlessness" of the USSR's demand for the question of the Pershings with American warheads to be included in the talks, the chancellor came to the point. He stated that on certain conditions the Pershing-1A missiles will not be modernized but destroyed.

What conditions does Kohl set? These: If the USSR and the United States reach an accord in Geneva on the total destruction of all medium-range missiles; if the still open questions of monitoring and verification for all interested parties are resolved; if an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is ratified by both sides and comes into force; if the contracting parties comply with an agreed schedule for the destruction of missile systems...

You have to pause for breath! There are plenty of stipulations, aren't there?

For all that, H. Kohl's statement was received with interest in Moscow and is being studied carefully. There are a good many unclear points. Usually, on the subject of the Pershings, Bonn says: "I have the gun, my neighbor has the bullets." Well, we are interested first and foremost in the "bullets," not the "gun." Therefore, our country poses first of all the question of the elimination of all nuclear warheads for operational-tactical missiles. How can there be a "global zero" on operational-tactical missiles if 72 nuclear warheads are hiding under the "cloak" of Bundeswehr missiles? That is what the talks with the United States are about. We have yet to hear from Washington, an acknowledgement that it is prepared to eliminate all these warheads, including the warheads for the Pershing-1A missiles.

Let us now look directly to Geneva. This week the American delegation made a certain shift in its position on verification questions at the talks. It was given instructions by the White House to soften the demands regarding on-site verification at facilities with nuclear missiles. This means, *The Washington Post* asserts, that the United States will renounce its earlier demands for continuous inspection at the sites of manufacture, assembly, and technical servicing of missiles. It is also planned to considerably restrict the two sides' rights to send a group of inspectors on demand to the site of a suspected violation of the treaty.

So there you are. They are renouncing what they themselves sought for so long. What lies behind all this? Many astonished American observers are hazarding guesses. They say that the main reason for the change in the White House's position is the opposition of American intelligence organs and the European allies to the Soviet inspection of Western military facilities.

They have tested the firmness of the Soviet position, and now have acknowledged the weakness and inconsistency of their own position.

Despite Intrigues and Threats

During his vacation, according to *The New York Times*, the U.S. President was busy at his ranch in Santa Barbara with his "favorite pastime: riding, clipping the hedges, and collecting anecdotes about the Russians." But the newspaper forgot one thing: delivering speeches in Los Angeles imbued with the desire to teach everyone a lesson and make accusations against some. Or frighten them, as he did at the microphone of the Nicaraguan contras' radio station, Radio Liberacion. "Nothing," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto was later to say about this speech, "can justify the U.S. President's shameless conduct. A state leader, using terrorist organizations' propaganda outlets, appealed to them to sow death and destruction on Nicaraguan soil and kill innocent civilians."

Reagan's speech, like his meeting with contra ringleaders on Thursday, is only a link in the chain of U.S. attempts to wreck the Guatemala pledges — the document signed by five states in the region, entitled "Ways of Establishing a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America." What can one say about this? Assertions on Managua's nonfulfillment of its pledges are obviously fabrications, even if it was the White House that concocted them. At present Nicaragua is the only Central Amrican country to have fulfilled one of the main points of the agreement: the setting up of a national reconciliation commission.

The truth about Nicaragua is reaching the Americans, all the same. They are less and less inclined to trust Washington's official viewpoint. According to a recent public opinion poll by CBS Television and *The New York Times*, only 33 percent of U.S. citizens support the idea of military aid to the contras. Yet only a month ago 40 percent of those polled were in favor of it.

The White House's position is suffering growing isolation throughout the world. Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson, for instance, did not shrink from expressing his views sharply, although he is soon to visit the United States. "In my opinion," he stated the other day in an interview for the newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, "it is important to react and to call it a crime against international law that the United States is not complying with the decision of the International Court in The Hague, under which American interference in Nicaragua is a crime against international law."

More than enough critical fire is being aimed at the White House. "The head of the administration's belligerent appeals to the bandits," one West German newspaper states, "are particularly inappropriate in view of the efforts by the leaders of five Central American states to find a peaceful settlement to the situation in the region. This obviously does not concern Reagan. He is fully determined to put his own limited views into effect by any available means."

Two trends have come up against the touchstone of the Nicaraguan problem. One is to step up the quest for a peaceful settlement in the region, the other is to thwart those efforts. It must be supposed that success will ultimately go to the former. Threats and intrigues will bring U.S. imperialism no dividends.

Poland's Orzechowski Discusses CSCE Aims

LD282332 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1859 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Interview with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski by Valeriy Korzin, USSR television and radio political observer; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Text][Korzin] Comrade Orzechowski, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] took place 12 years ago in Helsinki. The Helsinki Final Act was adopted. Twelve years is a sufficiently long period for some conclusions to be drawn. How do you assesss overall both the significance of this document and the significance of the all-European process?

[Orzechowski] Well one can say that 12 years is a long time and one can also say that it is only a short time, if one considers that it is now more than 40 years since the end of World War II, and the Helsinki conference took place at a time when Europe was deeply divided, at a time when the split went a long way in political, ideological, and economic terms. This has to be assessed both realistically and optimistically. The CSCE is a unique manifestation in the today's world. For the first time since the war a forum has been created at which all European states are able to discuss questions concerning security and cooperation, questions concerning the creation, if one may put it like that, of a peaceful, secure, and cooperating Europe.

[Korzin] And in the Final Act they reached a common view.

[Orzechowski] A common view. Of course it is a long way from a common view, from declarations to actions. These 12 years also vividly show us that the path from confrontation to security and cooperation is possible although very difficult.

[Korzin] At the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the CSCE, the main question remains the question of military confrontation in Europe. Bearing in mind the active policy being conducted by Poland, how do you assess progress in this area?

[Orzechowski] It is not just Poland alone but all the socialist countries, all our community, and primarily the Soviet Union. I am thinking of the well-known peace proposals of the Soviet Union submitted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. But you know it is true that military confrontation, armaments, are the main issue, although they are not the only question because the

all-European process also means economic, cultural, and all manner of other affairs. But in this respect there is virtually no progress. It seems to me that the only positive manifestation, the only step forward, is the Stockholm agreement on confidence-building measures.

[Korzin] In your view, what is it that is hampering the reaching of agreements in the main?

[Orzechowski] It's the position of the West that's getting in the way. We have different opinions. The approach of the Western countries, of the West in general, to military questions and to disarmament in Europe differs fundamentally from our approach. They do not consider that this is the main question. They try to bring to the forefront — if I may put it like that — what is called the human, the humanitarian factor, and to turn this factor into grounds for accusations against us and against the socialist countries. This position is the main thing in this respect.

[Korzin] To a certain extent, of course, this is an opportunist approach.

[Orzechowski] Yes, it is opportunist, but it still makes the process very much more difficult now. You know that in Vienna we proposed a draft mandate for the next conference to deal with armaments problems, not just confidence-building measures but actual disarmament. We proposed that we should move from discussion — from discussion of disarmament to disarmament itself.

[Korzin] That is to say that the two groups of questions should be examined in parallel.

[Orzechowski] Yes, both the confidence-building measures and disarmament. But not just disarmament. We consider that it is not just conventional armaments that are very important, but tactical nuclear weapons are very important too. But the West does not want this to be joined together, it does not want us to debate, discuss, and take measures simultaneously on disarmament involving both conventional and tactical nuclear means. These tactical nuclear means are very important, however. They are the main destabilizing factor in present-day Europe. This becomes even more important if we consider there probably will be an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. The question is: What will arise next? What measures are we to take with regard to tactical nuclear weapons?

[Korzin] But the world is actually changing, and attitudes to the disarmament process are changing.

[Orzechowski] Yes, they are changing. I think that in Europe, particularly, attitudes to this are expressed especially vividly because the feeling that Europe has been the starting point or the flashpoint of two world wars is still very strong in the memory of the peoples of Europe and Europe altogether and that a third conflict would mean not just the end of Europe, I think, but of the world. The realization of this, the realization that there is such a mighty accumulation of destructive nuclear means precisely here in Europe where the two military alliances—NATO and the Warsaw Pact—come into contact with each other, the realization of this inspires us with hope that the peoples and the states of Europe will ultimately reach agreement. We hope that the Vienna conference will end positively, that our mandate as a result of discussions and decisions which include an element of compromise will go through, and that we will start speaking not just about confidence-building measures but about disarmament, too.

[Korzin] You rightly said that there were other questions: There are humanitarian questions, there are questions concerning human rights. What are the prospects in this sphere?

[Orzechowski] You know we have always considered humanitarian questions, questions concerning human rights, to be a very important element, an important component of the all-European process. This is natural; socialism is for man. Socialism is a new attitude and a new approach to human rights and to humanitarian problems. We consider that this is an important integral part of the all-European process. The Soviet Union's proposal in Vienna to conduct a forum in Moscow on humanitarian issues is an expression of this, or a clear testimony to this.

But we consider this to be only one important aspect. There is also the economic aspect, the second basket. First and foremost, there is the question of armaments and disarmament. The West strives to make these humanitarian problems into the most important part of the all-European process, if not the only one. Furthermore, to turn them into a constant source of accusations against us, alleging that we violate human rights and so on and so forth. It seems to me, however, that precisely this proposal by the Soviet Union — which we wholeheartedly support, and which the other socialist countries and the neutral countries support — gives us a great deal of hope, and enables us to be very optimistic that these issues will be resolved not as a platform for confrontation between West and East, but as a platform of cooperation, of rapprochement between peoples.

[Korzin] Permit me to ask you one last question about trade, economic, and scientific and technical cooperation.

[Orzechowski] This is also a very important part of the all-European process because the technological split is indeed one of the manifestations of the split in Europe. Where does this come from? Well, of course, not just from the fact that there is an objective difference in the level of economic development in the Western and the Eastern parts of Europe, but primarily from the fact that the Western countries, the imperialist states, have made the economic factor into a political factor, a factor of political pressure upon us. One can once again say that a clear...

[Korzin, interrupting]... Poland is a particular example.

[Orzechowski] Poland is an example of this. We have felt this on our own back, so to speak, and continue to feel it. But the so-called COCOM [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] is clear evidence of the way the economic factor has been turned into a factor of political pressure: This is an institution that engages in...

[Korzin, interrupting]... Control of trade.

[Orzechowski] Control of trade and technology transfer and so on. We favor free economic exchange and economic cooperation, which is guided by one principle — that of mutual advantage and mutual interest. That is the main thing.

There are also aspects in Vienna that give a little hope, however. I have in mind here the proposal by our Czechoslovak friends. Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and other countries have joined in this proposal to hold a forum on economic cooperation. This would be the first such forum on economic cooperation. Thus, if all this passed off successfully we would achieve what we aspire to: to understand the European question as an integral whole, as a process composed of three equal parts — the military, the economic, and the humanitarian. This would, I think, bring us closer to what we aspire to: to secure and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

[Korzin] Would you not single out any of these issues?

[Orzechowski] One cannot, of course, single out anything. But the main thing is the military confrontation, military problems, and our Polish plan, relating to the central Europe—which it is already customary to call the Jaruzelski plan—should be considered in regard to this. The aim of this is to facilitate disarmament in Europe, to find a realistic approach—that is, one acceptable for all countries, for all sides—toward gradual disarmament. This is particularly so now when—I keep on hoping, I am an optimist—success will be achieved in concluding an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range missiles. We all fully understand that the main thing is the military aspect; disarmament, precisely this military confrontation, a reduction in the level of armaments, the creation of an atmosphere of confidence — that's the main thing.

[Korzin] Well, I should like to thank you for a meaningful conversation. Thank you.

[Orzechowski] Thank you very much.

United States & Canada

U.S., Iran Hold 'Secret' Meeting

LD060435 Moscow TASS in English 0422 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] London September 6 TASS — Referring to an informed Iranian representative, the British newspaper *"The Observer"* reports that last week U.S. and Iranian representatives held a secret meeting in Switzerland. They discussed the Persian Gulf crisis. The U.S. delegation included U.S. Vice President Bush and State Secretary Shultz, and the Iranian delegation was headed by Mohsen Rafsanjani, son of parliament speaker.

The newspaper reports that a U.S. State Department spokesman refused to confirm the fact of the meeting.

Goranskiy on Reagan, 'Irangate'

OW041353 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Igor Goranskiy commentary from the "90 minutes" program]

[Text] Lawrence Walsh, the special U.S. prosecutor who is investigating the Irangate political scandal, intends to take evidence from President Reagan. Our commentary:

[Goranskiy] Hello comrades. During the summer, a special U.S. Congress committee investigated the Iran-contra matter. Numerous witnesses were called to testify. All of them tried as hard as they could to whitewash President Reagan and prove his nonparticipation in this scandal.

Gradually, the evidence lifted the veil on this unsightly deal undertaken by the U.S. Administration by circumventing the constitutional laws. The hearings in Congress have been completed, but the scandal will not go away. This despite the tremendous efforts of the leaders in the White House and the tame section of the American press.

Reagan himself last week came out with a whole series of speeches — first in West Berlin [as heard], later in Los Angeles, and finally at the scheduled address to the nation last Saturday. In all these speeches, the President quite obviously aspired to force the Americans to forget Irangate and believe in the innocence of the White House boss.

But America continues to have its doubts. According to an opinion poll conducted by the U.S. (?Eagleton) Institute, 64 percent of those asked are convinced that the participants in Irangate have broken laws of the country, while 43 percent of the Americans feel that Reagan knew of the secret sale of arms to Iran and the transfer of thus received funds to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

The decision of special prosecutor Walsh to take testimony from the President himself will help to resolve a series of questions. In particular: Why did the President's aides think they were acting on his instruction, and would he have approved the transfer of funds obtained by such secret means to the contras? The prosecutor hopes that finally these answers will shed some light on this scandalous and confusing tale.

Reagan Admits Government 'Tensions'

LD060556 Moscow TASS in English 0551 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 6 TASS — The political scandal around the clandestine arms shipments to Iran and the secret financing of the Nicaraguan contras has further aggravated tensions in the relations between the White House and the U.S. Congress. President Reagan was forced to admit that. Speaking in an interview published in the weekly *U.S.A. Weekend*, he admitted that tense relations between the legislative and executive branches of the state power in the USA inevitably crop up when representatives of one side do not deal with the other side straightforwardly and openly. The U.S. Administration is known to have kept the Congress members uninformed for a whole year as regards the clandestine Iran operation.

As a result of a series of exposures of the behind-the-stage machinations of the White House, as seen from the returns of the public opinion poll carried out by well-known American expert Peter Hart, most of American electors consider honesty and commitment to the observance of laws to be the most important qualities which they wish to see in the future U.S. President. This was stated by nearly 56 per cent pollees.

Only nine per cent of the pollees believe that honesty is characteristic of Reagan, while 49 per cent feel that the President lacks this quality.

U.S. To Maintain Ships in Gulf

Walters Comments

LD070623 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS — The United States will not withdraw its war ships from the Persian Gulf area even if peace is established there tomorrow. This was bluntly stated by Vernon Walters, the U.S. permanent representative to the U.N. The United States, he said in a CBS Television interview, has never withdrawn its naval force from there over the past 40 years. According to Walters, even if a ceasefire agreement is reached between the warring sides, the Washington administration would first "wait and see" what is going to happen and what situation is going to emerge there before passing an appropriate decision on U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

Ships Leave Hawaii

LD061521 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 6 TASS — Three U.S. minesweeping boats left the U.S. Pearl Harbour naval base at Hawaii on Saturday and are heading for the

Persian Gulf. This has been confirmed by a spokesman for the U.S. Navy.

The minesweepers are being escorted by the amphibious ship *Barbour County*.

Reagan Labor Day Address Examined

Ignores Arms Issue

LD062119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; S. Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] Hello comrades! We have a lot of events. The main one that stimulates general and heightened interest is unarguably the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Currently, many believe that the talks on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles have entered a decisive phase in Geneva. We particularly await, of course, the U.S. side finally agreeing to examine the issue of their nuclear warheads in the FRG. But yesterday there was the traditional Saturday radio address by the U.S. President to the American people. Usually in these addresses he touches upon key factors in the foreign and internal policies of the United States. But the President devoted this one exclusively to the upcoming national holiday in the United States on 7 September — Labor Day — using it as a sort of lead to advertise his economic policy.

This address contains a large number of statements, moreover unsubstantiated ones, that the rate of unemployment is continuing to fall in the United States, and the number of jobs is continuing to grow, and so on. But that is not the point at the moment. The point is that the radio address doesn't contain a word about the Geneva talks or about how the U.S. side is preparing to remove the main obstacle on the road to an agreement that is already nearly complete on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles. And the same thing up to the present day, that is, the stubborn refusal of the United States to examine in Geneva the issue of their 72 nuclear warheads in the FRG. Nor did the President mention a single word in this radio address about the tragic event in the town of Concord that literally shook millions of Americans the other day.

Ignatyev Criticizes 'Reaganomics'

LD060813 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 6 TASS — By TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev:

President Reagan devoted his latest radio address on Saturday to the Labour Day, a national holiday of the USA celebrated on September 7. He used the message for lauding to the skies the current administration's economic policy.

Thus the U.S. chief executive claimed, for example, that unemployment continues on a decline. Yet even according to officials statistics, 7.2 million Americans are as before jobless.

In manipulating statistics, Reagan described as one of his administration's achievements the fact that 13.5 million jobs had been created in the USA. Yet he did not mention that ninety per cent of all those jobs were in the service industry, where the pay is considerably lower than in the manufacturing industry. As far as the key branches of the U.S. economy are concerned, the employment level in them continues to decline and it is also a direct outcome of the White House policy. In agriculture, where the financial crisis is already of a permanent character, every tenth labourer is unable to find a job. The growing scope of latent unemployment has become part and parcel of the so-called Reaganomics.

According to the newspaper *The Washington Post*, almost a third of the new jobs created over six and a half years are part time ones. Six million of such half employed people wish to find a full-day job but fail to do so, the newspaper said.

As lawyer Lance Compta representing the interests of a big U.S. trade union, said, practically every indicator in connection with the outcome and financial position reflects a drop in the living standards of the U.S. working class. A recent research of the conference of the mayors of American cities stresses that over the past years the number of homeless families in the USA grew by almost a third.

Congressmen See Siberian Radar

LD061542 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 6 TASS — A delegation of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress staying in the USSR that consists of the congressmen Thomas Downey (New York), Bob Carr (Michigan), Jim Moody (Wisconsin), and Anthony Battista, member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, as well as those accompanying them visited on September 5, Saturday, a radar installation in the area of Krasnoyarsk, Siberia. Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Oleg Losev, deputy minister of the radio industry of the USSR, Lieutenant General V. Kraskovskiy, members of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat, as well as specialists from the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry took part in the meeting.

The visit was another demonstration of the open policy of the Soviet Union aimed at the preservation of peace and the strengthening of confidence among states. The delegation acquainted themselves at the radar installation with the technical characteristics, equipment and the state of the construction work there, thus receiving a concrete confirmation of the firm intention of the USSR to continue to meet unswervingly its commitments under the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

U.S. Conducts Cruise Missile Test

LD032117 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS — The United States has carried out another test of a "Tomahawk" cruise missile to practice the strike at a target in diving, Robert Sims, a Pentagon spokesman told at a briefing Thursday.

He said that during the test the cruise missile was launched from the submarine that was submerged off California state. The missile, which is fitted out with the 1,000-pound non-nuclear warhead, flew 400 miles along the planned route. In approaching the target on the San Clemente Island it surged to a greater flight height and dived at the target.

Sims said that this was the 20th test under the "Tomahawk" programme. Its target was a reinforced installation.

U.S. Officials Promote SDI Probes

Weinberger Urges Research

LD051404 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS — On Friday U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger toured South Dakota and Wyoming where he urged representatives of the military-industrial and scientific circles in every way to promote the earliest realisation of the "Star Wars" programme.

He stated that research under the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) should be continued.

Speaking at the University of Wyoming, the Pentagon chief urged the research staff more actively to participate in SDI-related research.

He maintained that a large-scale space-based anti-missile defence system, which is being developed under the "Star Wars" programme, would be "purely defensive" and that its only aim was ostensibly to rid the world of nuclear weapons.

He said the moral duty of every scientist in the United States was to render assistance in the realisation of SDI.

At the same time Mr Weinberger admitted that about 7,000 American scientists had "signed a 'pledge neither to solicit nor accept' funds related to our Strategic Defense Initiative".

Pentagon To Stage Tests

LD071632 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS — TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The Pentagon plans to announce late this week a decision to stage several "demonstration" tests involving satellites, weapons and control systems developed under the "Star Wars" program.

The *Baltimore Sun* has learned that "the Defense Department has determined that a layered missile defense should be erected in stages over many years, and has now chosen the most probable weapons and sensors for the first stage."

This will mean a fundamentally new phase in White House plans to militarize outer space as what is at issue effectively is experimentally mastering "first-generation" arms for "Star Wars".

General James Abrahamsom, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, said in an interview with the *Baltimore Sun* that the "demonstration and validation" phase, including experiments with orbiting satellites, missile flight tests and computer simulations, would run for three to five years.

"At the end of this phase, say in 1990-1992, the Defense Department," the paper said, "would be able to decide whether to order full-scale development of a prototype SDS-1" (Strategic Defense System-1), which General Abrahamsom called "a sensible first step" to building a multi-tier, partially space-based missile defense.

The weapons selected by the Pentagon for "demonstration" include first of all kinetic-kill vehicles. According to U.S. Air Force estimates, the "space shield" scheme will require orbiting 600 to 900 satellites, each armed with between ten and 15 kinetic-energy weapons.

In the opinion of the *Baltimore Sun*, the Washington administration has announced plans for experimental "demonstration" tests to solidify the "Star Wars" project as a national fact of life.

In other words, an undisguised attempt is being made to make the foundation for SDI so strong as to guarantee that it will continue under any next government.

U.S. To Deploy Missile Complexes

LD032129 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 3 TASS — The command of U.S. troops stationed in the FRG attempts to expand the territory occupied by U.S. units in the area of the village of Idenheim near Bitburg (Rhineland-Pfalz state). Washington intends to deploy in that area new antiaircraft missile complexes Patriot which are to become a basis for mobile cruise missiles being developed now in line with establishing a West German anti-missile system and in close connection with the implementations of the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative".

Pentagon To Use Civilian Planes

LD050648 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 5 TASS — On Friday, the Pentagon, drumming up militarist hysteria not only in its own country but in the world as a whole, announced measures aimed at mobilising aircraft of U.S. civil aviation on a national scale in the event of an "emergency".

The Pentagon's statement has it that the purpose of the measures is to secure availability of military and civilian aircraft in the event of call-up and deployment in support of U.S. defence and foreign policies both in peacetime and in the event of a crisis or war.

The statement says that the U.S. policy in the field of aviation will be worked out with a view to enhancing the country's airlifting capability.

Press Reviews Chautauqua Conference

Reagan 'Disappointing'

PM041307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "Hopes and Disappointments"]

[Text] Chautauqua (New York), 27 Aug — The 4th day of the meeting of the U.S. and Soviet public began with a plenary session, which discussed the current status and prospects for trade between our countries. The volume of U.S.-Soviet trade, which is now approaching 1 billion dollars per year, it was said at the session, does not match the tremendous opportunities opening up before the two very large powers. And the sum of 200 million dollars exchanged annually in mutual supplies of machinery and equipment looks totally ridiculous.

In the second half of the day "roundtable" sessions took place. Whereas the exchange of opinions on problems of arms control and human rights was merely continued, questions of expanding cooperation in health care and contacts at the level of nongovernmental organizations and between sister cities were discussed for the first time.

At 1600 hours local time all the conference participants gathered in one of the largest rooms, the Norton Memorial Hall, to listen to a speech by U.S. President R. Reagan addressed to the representatives of the U.S. and Soviet public who had come to Chautauqua. The head of the White House was speaking in Santa Barbara (California), and his speech was transmitted by satellite and shown on a large screen set in the center of the wall.

The U.S. President's speech was awaited in anticipation. From talks with both Soviet and U.S. delegates, I received the impression that many had linked certain hopes with this speech. Alas, they were not destined to come true. The speech by the head of the incumbent U.S. Administration was disappointing. It did not contain any constructive approaches and was couched in particularly rhetorical tones.

The President accused our country of unwillingness to collaborate with the United States in resolving regional conflicts, violating human rights, totalitarianism, erecting artificial barriers at the talks on disarmament questions in Geneva, and many other things. The accusations are not new, just as the fact that they were all unsubstantiated is not new.

After the U.S. President finished speaking a discussion of his speech took place. Both the Soviet participants in the discussion and many Americans agreed with the opinion that it did not conform with the "Chautauqua spirit" and sounded in discord with the majority of the speeches being heard on the summer stages of Chautauqua.

U.S. 'Linking' Issues

PM031027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondents A. Blinov and V. Mikheyev dispatch: "Doing Away With the 'Balance of Fear.' At the Third Conference of the Soviet and U.S. Public"]

[Text] The problems of international security and disarmament were at the focus of the meeting of Soviet and U.S. public in Chautauqua. The USSR and U.S. Governments' approach to resolving them is being broadly discussed in the course of the discussions.

"I am sure that none of the people sitting in this room want a nuclear war," Colonel General N. Chervov, chief of a USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate, stated. "However the threat of it is building up. The mountains of nuclear weapons are increasing. The danger of a new arms race with unforeseeable consequences due to its shift into space is approaching.

"Neither the doctrine of 'nuclear deterrence,' based on permitting the use of nuclear weapons to solve international problems, nor moreover the 'Star Wars' program will lead to the strengthening of security; on the contrary, the risk of war is increasing. Nuclear space means are a weapon of aggression and the SDI program is an alarm signal for the whole planet.

"The only way out for us is through disarmament, which guarantees international security," N. Chervov stressed. "Our approach envisages ensuring equal security for the United States and the USSR and universal security for the whole world.

"We propose building a world without nuclear explosions, without nuclear weapons on earth, without weapons in space, a world where the risk of nuclear catastrophe will be removed and where the policy of force will yield to the policy of reason and an all-embracing system of international security will be created on the basis of cooperation between all states," the speaker said.

Senior National Security Council official Fritz Ermart presented what was in effect a list of complaints against the Soviet Union. "I am going to talk mainly about disagreements," he warned and then demonstrated far from the best models of "linkage tactics," which in no way facilitate the resolution of fundamental questions of international security.

"We cannot assess the importance of any arms control agreement without paying attention to what is happening in Afghanistan, in the offices where the fate of 'refuseniks' and dissidents is decided, and also around the U.S.

Embassy in Moscow," F. Ermart stated from the rostrum.

Familiar themes! How many times have they been used already by official Washington to justify the policy of force?

The line of "linking" key questions of Soviet-U.S. with the satisfaction of the U.S. Administration's unfounded claims was discernible in the speeches of a number of U.S. speakers during the discussion of regional conflicts and in the "roundtable" discussions on the problem of human rights.

For U.S. Government representatives M. Palmer and S. Oliver the problem of human rights was reduced primarily to the question of freedom of emigration from the USSR. Specific data as to how questions associated with allowing people to leave the USSR to be reunited with their families are being resolved did not interest them. They turned a completely deaf ear to facts relating to how the United States approaches the question of guaranteeing such human rights as the right to work, housing, and education.

What can be done to help release L. Peltier, the American Indian leader convicted on a trumped-up charge, and other political prisoners in the United States? Neither M. Palmer nor S. Oliver could answer this question. Nor could they give a clear answer to the question of why the United States has hitherto not ratified pacts on human rights and a number of other international treaties.

It is not only keen debates that are taking place at the moment in Chautauqua. An animated and good natured discussion united theatrical figures and specialists in education and museum work. A number of initiatives in contacts between the citizens of the United States and the USSR were born in the course of the "roundtable" called "Citizens' Diplomacy."

The forum is continuing its work.

PRAVDA on Last Days

PM061733 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent V. Sukhoy report: "Let the Talks Go On"]

[Excerpt] Chautauqua, 29 Aug — The third conference of the U.S. and Soviet public on topical questions of U.S.-Soviet relations has ended here. The discussions between the representatives of peoples numbering many millions — the American and Soviet peoples — lasted for 6 days in this resort town in western New York state.

Whatever was discussed during these days in Chautauqua — politics, trade, arms reduction, culture, or science — everyone was concerned about the same question: "How are relations between the United States and the USSR?"

Senator Bill Bradley from New Jersey made a special visit to Chautauqua to address the representatives of the U.S. and Soviet publics. He delivered a speech at the plenary session the day before on the following theme: "Soviet-U.S. Relations: The Role of Legislative Organs." "In your country, as in mine," B. Bradley said, "there are many questions concerning the future of Soviet-U.S. relations. I am seized by doubts and alarm but above all I am hopeful. Today I want to talk about my hopes... Today, when the doors that long remained shut have opened, we Americans must be flexible enough to reexamine our former approaches and take advantage of the new opportunities to establish lasting peace."

Academician Ye. Primakov, who addressed the session, offered for the U.S. legislators' consideration several rules of thought and conduct whose observance would be of great significance for the improvement of USSR-U.S. relations. They include the determined search for areas where our countries' interests coincide; the establishment of relations of equal partnership; the abandonment of the concept of patriotism in terms of nationalism and hegemonism; the ability to see what is new in the partners' attitude and conduct; and the reappraisal of stereotypes and "dual standards" in the assessment of one another's actions.

The conference's final session was also devoted to a discussion of the future of Soviet-U.S. relations. It was addressed by J. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy. The two speakers used the same language — English. And the subject of their speeches was the same — the future of our relations. Only the approaches differed. Painting a colorful picture of cooperation between our countries, J. Whitehead made virtually no mention of specific actions and initiatives and essentially consigned them to a distant, abstract future. The Soviet representative, on the other hand, emphasized the fact that the future is created now. If we really want cooperation in various spheres it must begin today without waiting for tomorrow. This applies in particular to the solution of such vital problems as arms reduction, the elimination of lethal types of weapons, and the redirecting of military spending to development aims.

The conference's closing ceremony took place at midday. It was addressed by Chautauqua Institue President D. Bretton [name as published] and V.V. Tereshkova, head of the Soviet delegation. "We believe," she said, "that the third conference of representatives of the Sovet and U.S. publics has been a success. It showed once again that when we meet with one another and talk to each other face to face there are no questions that we cannot resolve. So long, until the meeting on Soviet soil next year." [passage omitted]

TRUD Comments on Forum

PM061705 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Aug 87 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Burmistenko and A. Repin dispatch: "The Way Toward Trust"]

[Text] Chautauqua, 29 Aug — The third conference of representatives of the Soviet and U.S. public ended in

Chautauqua yesterday with a call to consolidate the new thinking and the new approaches to the improvement of Soviet-American relations.

For a week a frank, wide-ranging discussion on Soviet-American relations covering topics like arms control, human rights, joint space research, and cooperation between the two countries' cinematographers was under way here in the westernmost part of New York.

Chautauqua is a very interesting small city, and the fact that its inhabitants have acted as the initiators of "public diplomacy" in Soviet-American relations is no accident. The city was founded more than 100 years ago as a training center for teachers and Sunday school staff and nowadays it is well known for its excellent lectures, concerts, and libraries.

On the final day of the conference lectures on the future development of Soviet-American relations were delivered by J. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy. The past week has shown that on many questions cooperation between our countries is possible and can be achieved, J. Whitehead said. Vast resources and the necessary potential for this exist in the USSR and the United States. At the same time the conference in Chautauqua has shown that real, and in many cases profound, differences exist between our countries that are connected with the nature of their systems and cannot be overcome overnight. We must try to better understand each other's outlook to reduce confrontation to a minimum.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Petrovskiy noted that by dint of many reasons special responsibility for the fate of peace falls on the USSR and the United States. Excellent opportunities exist today to improve our relations and to bring them in line with the realities of our age. We must make trust a permanent factor of Soviet-American relations. Trust makes it possible to get rid of fear and suspicion, to make the stereotypes of "cold war" a matter of the past, and to replace the image of the "enemy" with the image of the partner. V.F. Petrovskiy called for transforming the "spirit of Yurmala and Chautauqua" into a norm of conduct between the USSR and the United States not only at the public level but also at government level.

It is a great pity that despite the wide-ranging and representative nature of the discussions in Chautauqua, representatives of the U.S. trade unions did not attend the meeting of representatives of the two countries' public. Even in the current difficult situation when the membership of the U.S. trade unions is declining, the trade unions are still the largest organized detachment of the U.S. public. However, their voice was not heard in Chautauqua and it remains to be hoped that the next meeting of this kind, which according to the firm belief of the participants in the current forum should be held in the USSR, will provide an opportunity for dialogue between our countries' trade unions.

All the more so since the Soviet trade unions have contributed their share to the current meeting by sending to Chautauqua a group of 40 people representing various trade union organizations in many Soviet republics. The contacts between people and parallel public organizations and the very idea of "public diplomacy" will become even more meaningful if the trade unions take an active part in this cause. This is a self-evident truth even if, as is the case, it is still regarded with hostility by many people in the United States. In Chautauqua this was noticeable in the reaction of representatives of the Washington administration.

For instance, during the "roundtable" discussion on human rights issues, an AUCCTU representative asked a member of the official U.S. delegation, M. Palmer, representing the State Department: When will the discriminatory practice of the State Department, which refuses to issue visas to Soviet trade union officials and even rank-and-file trade union members invited to America by U.S. trade unions, finally end? After all, this is not just a blatant violation of the Helsinki accords on the development of contacts between people but also an infringement of the rights of the Americans who want to invite guests from abroad. Mr Palmer's reply was very laconic: You do not exist for us as trade unionists, he said, because your trade unions are "not genuine"(?!) This, as is well known, is the stance of the right-wing leadership of the AFL-CIO, which is ice-bound in the pack ice of the "cold war." However, it does not apply to all U.S. trade unions whose contacts with Soviet trade unions are developing despite the obstacles put up by the State Department.

Speaking in the "roundtable" discussion on questions of "public diplomacy," L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Republican Trade Union Council, said she arrived in Chautauqua as an ordinary tourist rather than a trade union official since in view of the U.S. policy in this respect this was the only way she could attend the meeting in Chautauqua. This statement caused puzzlement among the Americans who took part in the discussion as they were unaware of the situation relating to this question. U.S. representatives who replied on this matter pleaded obstruction on the part of allegedly the whole of the AFL-CIO although this is by no means the case, not to mention the fact that the visas are issued by State Department officials rather than AFL-CIO leaders.

As is obvious, considerable efforts will be needed to bring home to both right-wing trade union bosses and the State Department the futility and danger of the tendency to depict Soviet people as enemies rather than partners in the specific task of paving the way to trust for the sake of peace.

As V.N. Tereshkova, chairman of the presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, emphasized in her closing remarks, the main result of this round of "public diplomacy" in Chautauqua was the realization that there is no gulf between the USSR and the United States that

cannot be overcome for the sake of universal peace. The dialogue is to be continued. The envoys of the Soviet public did not say "good-bye" to the Americans but rather "see you next year" on Soviet soil.

Near East & South Asia

Libyan Statement on French, U.S. Leaving Chad

LD061809 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli September 6 TASS — The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah issued a statement today, emphasizing that the forces of imperialism have now launched an aggression against Libya.

The statement says that the essence of the problem is not limited to the border conflict between Libya and Chad but is in aggressive actions planned and financed by the United States and France.

Libya, the statement says, defends its lands and fights on its territory. Relying on the legitimate right to self-defence, and proceeding from its principled stand, Libya will repulse the aggression and will destroy its source.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, the statement points out, is calling upon the masses of people in Africa and upon all peace forces in the world to expose the conspiracy of U.S. and French imperialism which unleashed the aggression against Libya.

The JANA news agency reported that today the Libyan Jamahiriyah demanded that France and the United States withdraw their military personnel from Chad, and held those countries responsible for the consequences of the aggression against Libya.

Chadian, Libyan Troops Clash in N Chad

LD052118 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] London September 5 TASS — Fighting between Chadian and Libyan troops flared up in northern Chad. A correspondent of the REUTER news agency, reporting from Ndjamena, quoted Chad's military command as saying in a statement that the Libyan troops started today an offensive on the town of Ounianga Kebir, south of the Aozou Strip, which is claimed by the two sides.

Minister of Public works of the Chadian Government Kassire Delwa Coumakoye told a press conference in Paris on Friday that the Libyan jets made bombing raids on two populated localities in northern Chad on the same day. He demanded that the French aviation provide defense in the northern part of the country.

Tripoli September 5 TASS — A political news analyst of the Libyan JANA news agency said in today's commentary that there were all indications that after the failure of imperialist aggression against Libya in April last year, the USA was attempting to achieve from the south what it had failed to achieve from the north. The Libyan Jamahiriyah, the commentary stressed, was fully resolved to create a force in the Arab world which would give a rebuff to the aggressors. It urged the revolutionary forces of Central Africa to free the continent from the placement of neocolonialism.

Further on Border Clashes

LD060549 Moscow TASS in English 0539 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Tripoli September 6 TASS — The hostile forces have launched a new offensive and carried out an attack 300 kilometres inside the Libyan territory, the Libyan JANA agency said. They exploited the stance that the Libyan Armed Forces committed themselves on August 31 to stop launching strikes against the Chadian territory. The Chadian troops on the offensive are trying to capture the civilian airport Maaten-es-Sara used for communication between Libya and the African countries.

It has been for the second time that the forces of imperialism have instigated their placemen to aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah using as a cover fabricated reports and slander. The point at issue are the aggressive ambitions of colonialism and not a border conflict, as imperialism is trying to picture. The Libyan Jamahiriyah, JANA stresses, will exercise the right of self-defense in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

London September 6 TASS — Fighting again flared up between Chadian and Libyan troops in the border zone on Saturday. A REUTER agency correspondent quotes in his dispatch from Ndjamena the military command as saying that the Chadian troops had beaten up the offensive against the city of Ounianga Kebir lying south of Aozou strip to which both countries lay claim. At present, as the report says, they are on the pursuit of the Libyan troops retreating to the border.

It has been simultaneously announced in Ndjamena that on another section the Chadian troops seized in fighting an air base in the south of Libya.

Missiles Hit Kuwait; Iranians Expelled

LD052143 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Kuwait September 6 TASS — Kuwait has declared five Iranian diplomats persona non grata, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Kuwait was told on Saturday. According to the KUNA news agency the diplomats were given a week to leave the country.

Earlier, Kuwait protested to Iran after a surface-to-surface missile was launched at Kuwaiti territory on September 4. The missile, which exploded in the southern suburb of the capital near an oil refinery in the Mina 'Abd Allah area, damaged residential houses and industrial facilities. Kuwait stated that the missile was launched, most likely, from the Al-Faw Peninsula, held by Iranians.

On Saturday, another missile of the same class exploded in Kuwaiti territorial waters.

Tehran denied that the missiles launched against Kuwait belonged to Iran.

West Europe

Erich Honecker Begins Visit to FRG

LD070848 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 7 Sep 87

[TEXT] Bonn September 7 TASS — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR State Council has arrived on an official visit in the FRG today. He is to hold talks with FRG President Richard Von Weizsaecker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and meet with leaders of various political parties.

This is E. Honecker's first visit to the FRG.

Makes Arrival Satement

LD071045 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 7 TASS — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has arrived on an official visit in the FRG today. This is the first ever official visit to the FRG of the leader of the sovereign socialist German state.

In his statement in the airport of Cologne-Bonn, Honecker expressed the view that his meetings and talks with the FRG leaders will serve towards peace and detente, a further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the treaty on the fundamentals of relations. An important subject of the talks, he noted, will be a discussion of issues in connection with active contribution of both German states to meeting the commitment that war should never again stem from the German soil. The question of peace was and remains the crucial one. Nobody can claim that peace be ensured only for his own self.

Ensuring peace is a crucial international issue, the GDR leader said. The course of the talks between the USSR and the USA is a source of justified hope that a nuclear catastrophe can be prevented. The GDR fully supports the aim of preventing the weapons race on Earth and its escalation into outer space. The key to the start of disarmament in the field of nuclear and conventional weapons is the elimination of medium-range missiles without any strings and reservations attached. This is in the security interests of all.

Touching upon the relations between the GDR and the FRG, Honecker said: It goes without saying that relations between the GDR and the FRG can develop only in the way usual for two sovereign states. We wish goodneighbourly cooperation with the German Federal Republic on the basis of the agreements reached.

On the same day Honecker met with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Holds Talks with Kohl

LD071641 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 7 TASS — Talks were held today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic who is in the Federal Republic of Germany on an official visit, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

They expressed themselves in favor of developing and deepening relations between the GDR and the FRG and political dialogue and cooperation between East and West in general.

Honecker stressed the vast significance to relations between the two German states of the issues of preserving peace. He set forth socialist countries' position on the entire range of problems of limiting arms and achieving disarmament, pointing out that the historic opportunity opened by the peace initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, must not be passed up.

The realization of the "double zero option", Honecker continued, would pave the way to further steps to disarmament. The Soviet Union, he emphasized, is fully resolved to achieve results at talks on medium-range missiles and take concrete disarmament steps in the field of conventional arms.

The GDR, Honecker said, hails the statement by Chancellor Kohl about the FRG'S readiness to abandon Pershing-1A's if the accord is reached to scrap medium-range missiles.

The GDR is for signing as early as this year an agreement for banning chemical weapons. The GDR believes that both German states could make a special contribution to the cause of peace, by implementing initiatives for creating a zone free from nuclear weapons in Europe and a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe, Honecker said.

The leader of the GDR suggested regular consultations on disarmament problems between the GDR and the FRG.

Kohl, who spoke for developing relations with the GDR in keeping with the treaty on the basic principles of their relations, declared once again at the same time the commitment of the government of the Federal Republic to the idea of a "United German Nation" and its desire to "overcome the partition of Germany".

While stressing that the FRG respects the special status of West Berlin and strictly and fully abides by the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, under which it

is not part of the FRG and may not be administered by it, the chancellor called immediately afterwards for enhancing that city's "linkage" to the FRG.

Also today, Honecker had a meeting with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker.

Visit Assessed

LD072118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] A report from abroad. Our correspondent Aleksandr Kurilin reports from Bonn:

[Kurilin] The working visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, began today. On the same day the leader of the GDR held his first round of talks with Federal Chancellor Kohl and FRG President Weizsaecker. During Erich Honecker's visit the signing of three agreements is planned on cooperation between the GDR and the FRG on environmental protection, science and technology, and on an exchange of information on radioactive conditions and joint measures in case of an increase in the level of radiation in Europe.

Local observers stress that problems exist between the two German states on mutual relations, which can only be resolved if the creation and consolidation of a spirit of mutually beneficial and stable cooperation is attempted in Europe. Precisely because of this the GDR delegation, during talks with the West German side, will be paying particular attention to the discussion of very important questions of the present day — the questions of war and peace. There is no alternative to the process of disarmament, and it will be possible to move forward only if specific results are reached in this sphere.

It is not out of place to remember this fact, because there are still strong forces in the FRG which occupy an unconstructive position to the problem of disarmament. They demand that attempts are made during the talks to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR, and they are stubbornly unwilling to understand that any such attempts will be doomed to failure. However, the majority of West German public and political figures and representatives of the mass media agree that the visit of Erich Honecker to the FRG should first and foremost serve toward strengthening peace in Europe, which should present itself as a solid base for stabilizing the situation of cooperation not only between the GDR and the FRG but overall on the continent. This is the main task of the visit.

Genscher Speech on Missiles Supports Kohl

LD061516 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Kiel September 6 TASS — TASS correspondent Viktor Borodich reports:

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), has stated that the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear-tipped missiles would become a historic step on the way towards real disarmament.

In a concluding speech here at the congress of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) which is part of the government coalition, he supported Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's decision to give up on certain conditions the modernisation of "Pershing-1A" missiles with U.S. nuclear warheads at the beginning of the 1990s.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that the decision was binding upon entire coalition government. He said those in the Federal Republic who questioned it did damage to Bonn's policy in the international arena. The FRG is not a nuclear power and does not want to become such, he added.

The minister pointed out that any attempt at keeping Pershing-1A missiles hindered headway at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

In his speech Genscher specially pointed out the readiness of the Free Democrats to develop and widen relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Moscow Treaty. He stressed that West German-Soviet relations were of major importance for the consolidation of the East-West dialogue.

However great the differences of the socio-political systems in the East and the West, Genscher said, the threat of mankind's being destroyed in a nuclear war leaves us no choice: A road of cooperation, and not that of confrontation, should be chosen.

Western states, the minister said, would make an error of historical magnitude if they do not use chances to bring about a fundamental change in international relations, the chances which are being opened up by the political and economic transformations being effected in the Soviet Union.

SPD Urges Rejecting Pershing-1A's

LD052148 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 5 TASS — The Social Democratic Party of Germany, SPD, has demanded that the FRG Government explain to the public how it is going to fulfil its obligation to remove the 72 Pershing-1A missiles of the Bundeswehr, whose nuclear warheads are controlled by the USA. The Social Democrats, the party's expert on disarmament issues, Hermann Scheer, said at the SPD press service, will insist that the move be confirmed in the Bundestag. The SPD will see to it that the discussion of the draft resolution of the SPD, which provides for the immediate removal of the missiles, is held in the commissions of the Bundestag within the shortest possible time.

FRG 'Rightists' Block Pershing Issue

PM040947 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[V. Serov dispatch: "West German Rightists Have Prevented the Bundestag From Resolving the Question of the Pershings"]

[Text] Bonn — After a lull of 2 months caused by the summer parliamentary vacation, political life in the capital on the Rhine has livened up appreciably, the TASS correspondent in Bonn reports for *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*.

Many important problems have accumulated and the main one, beyond any doubt, consists of how to remove the last obstacles on the path to achieving a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of all medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. After the Soviet Union submitted its well-known proposal for the "double global zero," one single barrier remained on the path to it — the 72 Pershing-1A operational-tactical missiles with their U.S.-controlled nuclear warheads which form part of the Bundeswehr's arsenal. Bonn was threatened with finding itself in international isolation even in the Western camp itself. Not to mention the growing antiwar movement within the country. And the Bonn leaders had to backtrack. Chancellor Kohl's statement, in which he stated Bonn's readiness to abandon the modernization of the Pershing-1A missiles and destroy them in 1992 if a whole series of preliminary conditions were fulfilled, has already been reported. However, Kohl said nothing about what is to happen to the U.S. nuclear warheads for these missiles. And they are the whole point.

Immediately after this, the parliamentary opposition — the Social Democrats and the "Greens" — demanded that the chancellor set forth his decision in a government statement at an emergency session of the Bundestag and that it be recorded in a parliamentary resolution. Hence the "Greens," submitting a draft resolution to the Bundestag, urged the government to destroy the missiles not at the beginning of the next decade, as Kohl suggests, but immediately, and to demand that Washington withdraw all the nuclear warheads for them. They proposed including a proposal in the Constitution stating the FRG's renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons. Let us say immediately that the ruling coalition, using its majority of votes in parliament, organized a "first class burial" for this draft resolution, handing it over for discussion by the appropriate parliamentary commissions. And, according to existing precedents, this means that real discussion will be delayed for long months and even years....

At the emergency Bundestag session held Wednesday, Kohl refused to make a government statement, although he took part in the debates. But the chancellor said nothing new.

H.D. Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, who called the "double zero option a historic agreement," stressed that it would "for the first time open the way for genuine disarmament" and that "nobody would gain more from this agreement than the Germans." In addition, touching upon the problem of the U.S. nuclear warheads for the Pershing-1A's, he affirmed that the removal of these carrier missiles would supposedly automatically lead to the withdrawal of the U.S. warheads for them.

The step taken by the chancellor in the right direction, although inconsistent, has caused a real storm in the camp of the Bavarian "hawks." F.J. Strauss immediately convened a session of the leadership of his Christian Social Union party, which adopted a statement. The essence of it lies, first, in the fact that Kohl treated the junior partner in the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc "disrespectfully" and did not obtain Strauss' consent to this step. And, second, in the fact that the Pershings should not be abandoned.

Thus, the rightists have not allowed the Bundestag to give a clear constructive signal for the concluding stage of the talks in Geneva. The notorious "Steel Helmet Group" once again opposed the implementation of the wish of the overwhelming majority of the FRG population for disarmament and the elimination of nuclear missiles.

Netherlands Anti-Cruise Missile Protest

LD072202 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] The Hague September 7 TASS — Scores of Dutch peace campaigners blocked off approaches to Woensdrecht Air Force Base where 48 U.S. cruise missiles are to be stationed at the end of the next year in compliance with the government's plans. The police arrested 22 demonstrators.

Dutch anti-war organizations are not going to stop protests against the government's dangerous plans and are working to prevent the cruise missiles from being stationed in Holland.

Following the decision of activists of the anti-war movement the base is blockaded on the first Monday of each month at noon.

Rust Sentenced to 4 Years; No Appeal

LD041330 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS — A TASS special correspondent reports:

The Supreme Court of the USSR today found amateur flier Mathias Rust, a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany, guilty of crimes covered by Article 81 of the criminal code of Estonia (illegal entry into the USSR), Article 84 of the criminal code of the Russian Federation and part II of Article 206 of the same code (respectively violations of international flight rules and malicious hooliganism) and sentenced him to four years of deprivation of freedom at a correctional colony of general regime.

The sentence is final and not subject to appeal, either by the convict or by the prosecutor.

The Supreme Court's collegium for criminal cases, chaired by Robert Tikhomirnov, passed the sentence at a three-day trial here after carefully studying all the circumstances that landed the 19-year-old West German national in the dock.

The inquiry showed that on May 28, 1987, Rust, piloting a light Cessna-172 sport plane leased at the aeroclub of the city of Hamburg, deliberately breached international flight rules by intruding into Soviet air space over the gulf of Finland at 14 hours 25 minutes, without the required documents and special pemission from Soviet authorities (a visa), then crossing also this country's coastline in the area of the city of Kohtla-Jarve, Estonia, and thus violating the state border of the USSR.

According to Rust's own admission, after taking off the airfield at Malmi, Finland, he did not head for Stockholm, Sweden, as specified in his submitted flight plan, but changed the route, executed a number of unauthorized maneuvers and, switching off his radio set, picked his way to the Soviet border across the gulf of Finland.

After violating it, the West German flier continued on his reckless undertaking, demonstrating more foolhardiness every hour.

At the trial he told the court about his encounter with a Soviet interceptor. It circled around the Cessna several times and Rust saw the pilots' faces and flight suits distinctly but he allegedly did not understand the Soviet aircraft's maneuvers, the more so as he had turned off his radio. Rust acknowledged that the interceptor pilots had a real possibility to shoot his plane down.

Flying over Soviet territory, Rust broke many provisions of the 1944 Chicago convention on international civil aviation, signed by nearly all countries in the world, and the air code of the USSR, putting not only his own life but also the lives of many other people at risk.

According to a conclusion by experts from the Civil Aviation Ministry, his plane crossed several international airways. Rust varied his flight altitude, overflew exclusion zones and stayed in unauthorized "air corridors" virtually all the time. The danger all this posed for other aircraft is clear even to a layman.

Citing the experts' conclusion, public prosecutor Vladimir Andreyev, chief aide to the general procurator of the USSR, told the court this example: When flying in the area of the international Sheremetyevo airport at an altitude of just 600 meters, the West German amateur pilot could easily have collided with West German, British and Soviet airliners which at that time were in the air, their lanes crossing the Cessna's way.

At about 7 p.m., Rust willfully violated public order by flying around the Moscow Kremlin, Red Square and the adjoining crowded area at a dangerously low altitude, demonstrating special insolence and blatant disregard for the Society,rights and traditions of Soviet people. His plane at times flew as low as just four to ten meters from the ground.

At 18 hours 45 minutes Rust landed on the Moskvoretskiy Bridge during heavy motor and passenger traffic there, thereby exposing many people to a real danger of losing their lives or their property.

At the beginning of the trial Rust pleaded guilty on all counts. However, later, without making any convincing arguments, he began to deny the charge of hooliganism in the area of Red Square, although it was corroborated by eyewitness testimony and the aviation experts' conclusions, apart from his own partial admission.

Witness Yu. Talyzin testified, for instance, that the plane flew over Red Square at a low altitude, almost scraping the Kremlin Wall and making for the risk of a grave accident. "Some passers-by," he said, "walked up to me to voice their concern about their lives and the lives of other people."

Traffic inspector A. Molokoyedov confirmed this. He said that when Rust's plane touched down, there were motor vehicles on the Moskvoretskiy bridge and he had to take urgent measures to stop the traffic in order to prevent collissions.

Attempting to find some excuse for his rash flight, Rust claimed it was a "peace mission", but he could not support that claim with any plausible arguments. All his conduct in his home country and after landing in Moscow pointed more to his absolute political indifference rather than to his being a campaigner for any cause. On landing, Rust said to a West German tourist, who happened to be on Red Square at the time, that he had meant his flight as a joke. One can therefore assume that the aim of this flight was to seek publicity and to make it into the well-known book of records.

Rust's Mother Interviewed

LD041626 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS — A special TASS correspondent reports:

After the sentence passed on Mathias Rust — four years of deprivation of freedom at a correctional colony of general regime — was read out, he was granted a meeting with his parents and his brother. After the meeting the TASS correspondent asked Monika Rust to answer several questions.

Q. Were you prepared for such a sentence?

A. We expected that.

Q. During the meeting your son has probably told you how he spent the months of detention. What is your opinion of the attitude to him?

A. The attitude to him was very good.

Q. Is your family satisfied with the actions of your son's defense?

A. We are very pleased with how the lawyer acted.

Q. What steps do you intend to take in future?

A. We are yet to ponder on this.

Q. When are you going to leave the Soviet Union?

A. We do not yet know this.

Q. Have the Soviet authorities promised to grant you a meeting with your son in future?

A. We have yet no answer to this question and we do not want to talk about this so far.

Rust Makes Final Statement

LD040954 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS — Mathias Rust, 19-year-old West German amateur flier who crossed into Soviet air space on May 28 and landed his light plane in downtown Moscow, said today he had not realized during the flight all its possible consequences.

In his final statement at his trial here, he added that he had not been aware of the Soviet people's profound respect for Red Square as well.

Saying that now he had realized it all, Rust admitted he had made a huge mistake. He then expressed deeply-felt repentance for his actions.

Rust also mentioned the suffering of his parents who were very upset about what he had done, after which he expressed remorse again.

Netherlands Sends Minesweepers to Gulf

LD072126 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] The Hague September 7 TASS — Holland will send two minesweepers to the Persian Gulf area, Willem van Eekelen, minister of defense of Holland, said today. He added that the ships would remain there for 4.5 months.

Holland stated that it was prepared in principle to send its naval ships to the Persian Gulf late in August after the meeting of the seven countries making up the Western European Union.

Holland is one more West European country which decided to send its ships to that explosive region. France, Britain and Italy had taken similar decisions earlier.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Greeting Message to Book Fair

LD080712 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS — Follows full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's message of greetings:

"To the participants and guests of the sixth Moscow International Book Fair,

"I cordially welcome the participants and guests of the sixth Moscow International Book Fair.

"The book is the source of knowledge and of intellectual and cultural enrichment. Herein is its everlasting value. At the same time it, like mirror, reflects the struggle of the good against evil, and of the new against the old, the dynamics of the development of the complex, contradictory but in many respects interconnected world in which we live".

"Time does not wait. It requires vigorous actions to stop the arms race and to reverse it, and to safeguard our common home — planet earth — against the threat of nuclear destruction.

"However complex the task is, it will be accomplished if the new way of thinking with breadth and realism characteristic of it prevails over political inertness, narrowmindedness and prejudices. The more obvious is that in all ages and among all peoples only the wise and honest book which accorded with the high and truly humanistic ideals served and continues to serve peace and progress, and gives strength in the struggle for mankind's survival and for the future of civilisation.

"It is precisely these ideals that have found their reflection in the motto of the book fair — "book at the service of peace and progress". Embodied in the motto is the book publishers' and book distributors' moral responsibility to the present and future generations".

"The sixth Moscow International Book Fair is being held in the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Getting inspired by the historical experience of the Great October Revolution, the reorganization process in all spheres of Soviet society's life is gathering momentum.

"In the creative, revolutionary process of renewal, we turn to the inexhaustible intellectual and cultural wealth of both the peoples of our country and of the whole of mankind.

"We are also ready generously to share all the best that has been created by us. Let the Soviet book abroad help people to get to know us better, to understand our concerns, the sincerity of our peace initiatives, and our invariable commitment to the ideas of humanism and social justice.

"I wish all the participants and guests of the Moscow International Book Fair new successes in developing book exchanges for the good of peace and social progress, and in building confidence between peoples. Mikhail Gorbachev".

Aliyev Attends

LD081057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] An international book fair and exhibition opened in Moscow today. Its motto is Books at the Service of Peace and Progress. Over 3,000 firms from 103 states and a number of international and national organizations are participating in this representative forum. The all-union exhibition of national economic achievements is the center of the celebrations.

Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Sklyarov, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments, cultural workers and scientists were present at the festive ceremony.

Greetings from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the participants and guests of the sixth Moscow International Book Fair and exhibition were read.

Books, Posters Confiscated

AU080950 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 8 (AFP) — Soviet authorities have confiscated 20 works in Russian and some 2,000 posters belonging to the Israeli delegation at the Moscow Book Fair which opened here Tuesday, members of the delegation told AFP.

Representative Amos Rolnik explained the confiscated posters were a simple guide to the Hebrew alphabet reading "tongue of the prophets, language of today". "They (Soviet authorities) are quite afraid of the poster," he said.

Mr. Rolnik was only able to bring one copy of the poster into the country, along with a jigsaw puzzle, by insisting they were his personal property.

But the chief of the Israeli export institute's team, Matalon Yael, sought to play down the incident, saying that "very little" had been held up, and that the 20 confiscated titles were out of a total 7,000 works on display at the stand. The seized works included a book in Russian on Jewish holidays.

Books published by Israeli and British companies were confiscated at the last Moscow Book Fair two years ago.

Mrs. Yael stressed that the Israeli delegation had more than tripled since 1985, with a delegation of 30 people compared to only eight last time. The team includes four young Israelis of Soviet origin who have returned to the Soviet Union for the first time since emigrating.

Asked whether the increase in the size of the delegation was an indication of a warming of relations between Tel Aviv and Moscow, one official said he thought it was "positive", but Mrs. Yael refused to comment on the political aspect, saying she was "just here to sell books."

Looking around the stand crowded with Soviet Jews, Mr. Rolnik said that in addition to looking at available literature, members of the Jewish community also came to the stand to talk about their personal problems or emigration requests.

"We come to show publishing work, but no doubt there is a wider importance," he said.

The Israeli officials said that by Monday night, within hours of the announcement that Jewish orthodox militant Iosif Begun had obtained permission to leave the Soviet Union after 16 years, friends had informed the officials with the delegation.

British and French publishers interviewed Tuesday said that this time no works from their stands had been confiscated, and commented on the "arbitrary" nature of seizures in previous years.

Werner Guttmann, of the British publishers' Thames and Hudson, said that in the past art books had been seized, but "nothing this time".

At a press conference here Monday, the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and the Book Trade Mikhail Nenashev stressed that the event was being held under the same charter that in 1985 had led to the seizure of 30 titles by British publishers, including George Orwell's "1984", and some Israeli works.

He said the charter barred "literature of a racist nature, of fascism, inciting to war and pornography" from being exhibited.

A total 103 countries are represented at the current Book Fair, which sells to institutions only and not direct to the general public. More than 3,000 publishers and distributors are taking part.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent a message to the crowded opening ceremony of the Fair, the sixth since it started in 1977. He said the Soviets are "ready generously to share all the best that has been created by us. Let the Soviet book abroad help people to get to know us better."

Yeltsin Interviewed on Restructuring

LD061803 Warsaw PAP in English 1528 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 6: In connection with tomorrow's inauguration of the Days of Warsaw in Moscow alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Bureau, first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Municipal Committee granted an interview to a PAP Special Correspondent Jan Rozdzynski.

Moscow and Warsaw have been united by friendship and close cooperation for a long time, Yeltsin stressed at the beginning. At present, when processes of social renewal are taking place in the Soviet Union and Poland, new possibilities and prospects are opening in this field, he added.

"Perestroika is the most important issue that defines the contents of the entire our activity," Yeltsin stated. [sentence as received] "Changes are taking place, first of all, in the social climate. Glasnost becomes more and more consolidated. (...) We consider the support of the action for the party as the most important. We view this as a guarantee of the victory of perestroika. (...) For the time being not all goes well. The qualitative turn at which we aim has not been reached yet. But transformations of great political, spiritual and moral meaning, can be clearly seen. We are beginning to implement a radical economic reform."

Yeltsin went on to say: "Such an atmosphere is not to the taste of all. What resourcefulness is shown by some zealots who defend the authority of the leadership in 'perfecting' the ways of supressing and neutralizing criticism voiced by rank-and-file workers. We ruthlessly fight against them. This issue is of principal importance."

"There are also some who try to make use of democratization, glasnost and openness for their own interests, who pretend perestroika. We often meet with manifestations of social demagogy and extremism. Exploiting party slogans, some people, groups and associations speculate on real and invented difficulties, problems. They stage provocative demonstrations, promote nationalist quarrels, launch sterile discussions. We unmask and show their true faces. We oppose activities of demagogues and extremists with the political maturity of party members, workers, consolidation of Moscow residents around the party line," Yeltsin continued.

"We have particular requirements as concerns the workers of the management level and the party cadres. We broke the 'circle of nomenklatura' by which managerial posts were held in practice indefinitely.

"We are looking for new people, free from the burden of stereotypes, able to carry on courageous and decisive activities."

"Generally speaking, what is needed is a true cadre breakthrough. Simply, the 'initiators of perestroika' are needed," Yeltsin said. Transformations in Poland are met with optimism and hope in the Soviet Union, Yeltsin stressed. "We are glad that the situation in your country gets stabilised. Socialism strengthens its position. The PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party] authority increases. Moscow residents are intensely interested in all that goes on in people's Poland, in Warsaw".

"At present basic importance is being attached to economic cooperation. One must more actively solve the issues of setting up joint ventures, direct production and scientific-technological ties. We are going to develop cooperation in working out prospective directions for housing and other fields of construction, for municipal sector," Yeltsin told PAP correspondent.

"The declaration on the Soviet-Polish cooperation in ideology, science and culture, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski here last April, opens new possibilities in extending and deepening our cooperation in this domain. What is important is the emphasis put on our readiness to openly talk with each other, without avoiding harsh, sensitive topics. This is of particular importance in the new conditions when barriers on the road to all-round contacts between people are being removed," Yeltsin concluded.

Yeltsin Addresses Teachers' Conference
PM081015 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Teachers' August Conference"]

[Excerpts] Moscow's August pedagogical conference was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Enlightenment Center. Its participants discussed the tasks of the collectives of schools and national education organs in implementing the school reform and fundamentally improving their activity in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Opening the conference, B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, noted that the August pedagogical council could not remain merely a traditional measure. School problems are too acute and the school's updating has dragged on too long. The contrast between the dynamics of economic transformations and the growing processes of democratization and glasnost and the stagnant life in the majority of Moscow's schools is being felt increasingly.

This situation is generating grave concern among Muscovites. Pedagogical collectives, the organizers of education, and Communists working in schools must share the responsibility for such slow restructuring of school matters. A real acceleration in the progress of reform must be ensured. Otherwise several more batches of school graduates will enter the labor collectives lagging greatly behind life.

The most effective capital investments — the energy, creativity, and personal restructuring of the teacher — can and must be put into operation right now and the tradition of socialist building and experience liberated from the former stratifications and deformations must be passed on to the new generation.

The times demand from the teacher: Study economics, study computer skills, but above all be a model of conscience, industry, and ideological fiber, a worthy moral example to your subordinates. A transition from the arbitrariness of the mentor to school self-administration is needed. It is time to abandon the universal orientation toward the VUZ, to train pupils for labor, for equal dealings with nature, for family and social life without hypocrisy but also without permissiveness.

A turn is needed in the orientation of teachers and pupils toward Moscow's real needs. The city's inhabitants must be fed, transported, and have housing constructed for them. The city must be washed, provided with greenery and civic amenities, and protected, and they must do this with their own hands. But so far the participation of school leavers in the main sectors of the city's life support system [zhizneobespecheniye] is minimal.

The reform and fundamental restructuring of school education is not the concern of teachers alone. It is a common matter and there is a place for each person to expend his efforts. But unfortunately as of today not all city leaders have fulfilled the promises they gave to the schools. There are delays in resolving questions connected with providing schools with supplies and equipment, the removal of lessees from school buildings is proceeding unsatisfactorily, and not all economic leaders and leaders of base enterprises have thoroughly understood their role and place in the school reform, in the consolidation of the school's material base, and in vocational guidance. Indeed the raykoms and rayispolkoms are performing this work sluggishly. There are few changes also in the work of the main administration for national education. The time has come to analyze closely all that has been done since the start of restructuring and to elaborate a strategy for the future. [passage omitted]

The August conference directed the city's pedagogical collectives toward overcoming formalism and stereotyped thinking and toward creative quest and initiative.

Shevardnadze on Reorganizing Ministry Work
LD071439 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — By a TASS diplomatic correspondent:

"A qualitatively new approach is now required, providing for the renunciation of stereotypes and increasing the creative element and readiness for most unexpected turns," Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told a meeting of Soviet Foreign Ministry workers on July 4, 1987.

The full text of the minister's speech dealing with the reorganization of the Foreign Ministry apparatus's work was published in the third (September 10) issue of *Vestnik Ministerstva Inostrannykh del SSSR* (*Bulletin of the USSR Foreign Ministry*).

The foreign minister pointed to new tasks to be handled by the ministry workers in the present-day period which he described as "crucial and not easy." That was a period when purely economic realities of the economic reform were to be taken into account in Soviet foreign policy.

"It is time to 'economize' Soviet foreign policy since, before it is fully merged with the economy, it will not be able to help restructure the Soviet economy and all society in general. Otherwise society will not be able to participate on an equal footing in the competitive political struggle for the attractiveness of its socio-political model of development."

"It is necessary to turn to face the economy as far as strength and abilities allowed. This is an unconditional demand, a demand of the party and state," Shevardnadze said.

"We are people of the idea, but its power should not be above considerations of common sense."

"If that is allowed to happen, one becomes fully subordinated to the idea at a great loss, including the loss of the ability to improve the economic situation in one's own country and thus enhance its political influence in the world."

The discussion on reorganization in the Soviet Foreign Ministry apparatus was continued in an article by First Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev who addressed the July 28, 1987 meeting of secretaries of party organizations of Soviet institutions abroad at the CPSU Central Committee.

"In reorganization of sentiments and views in the spirit of new mentality diplomats should be ahead of most other professions. Otherwise, the diplomat is not a diplomat," Kovalev said.

"The point at issue is reviving open diplomacy, as it was at the time of Vladimir I. Lenin, that is public diplomacy. Soviet diplomacy cannot be anything other than a vehicle for a new way of thinking."

The bulletin's executive secretary, Viktor Dubinin, in a talk with the TASS correspondent observed that the publication's aim was "to meet fully the interest of foreign and Soviet public in all aspects of the Foreign Ministry's work."

The bulletin has a circulation of 5,000 copies. It is brought out by the *Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya* publishers.

Outside the Soviet Union, the bulletin is subscribed through *Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga* offices.

Death of Central Committee's Nadiradze Reported
LD061651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Text] On 3 September Academician Aleksandr Davidovich Nadiradze a prominent scientist, designer, member of the CPSU Central Committee, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin Prize winner died suddenly. In the obituary signed by leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet state, it says: Aleksandr Davidovich Nadiradze was a major scientist in aeronautical engineering, who did a great deal to strengthen the defense of our country. He devised a range of original scientific and design solutions which have served as a basis for the organization and conduct of extensive scientific research and design projects which culminated in the creation of important models of new technology.

Aleksandr Davidovich Nadiradze was elected to be a deputy at the 25th, 26th and 27th CPSU congresses. The bright memory of Aleksandr Davidovich Nadiradze, a faithful son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, remarkable scientist and designer, will always remain in our hearts.

Industrial Ministries Become All-Union
LD071840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has changed the following Union-Republican Ministries of the USSR into All-Union Ministries of the USSR: the Ministry of Geology of the USSR, the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR.

Deputy Ministerial Changes Reported

PM071605 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Sobraniye Postanovleniy Pravitelstva SSSR: Otdel Pervyy* No. 30, 1987 and No. 31, 1987 carry on pages 623 and 640 respectively two decrees, signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect:

Decree No. 106 "appoints Comrade V.A. Faustov first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, releasing Comrade V.O. Kulikov from these duties in connection with his retirement."

Decree no. 110 "appoints Comrade V.P. Morozov USSR first deputy minister of the Automotive Industry."

Supreme Soviet Commissions to Begin Work
LD050945 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS — TASS observer Boris Prokhorov reports:

Permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet will begin working in the Kremlin next week. They will discuss a draft state plan of economic and social development and a draft budget of the country for 1988. These documents worked out in the Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance and other institutions have been examined by the government already. Now, according to the established order, a parliamentary procedure will begin.

At sessions of the commissions deputies will hear and analyze reports of planning specialists, economic executives and experts, will make changes and amendments that they deem necessary. After that the documents are expected to be submitted for the consideration of the session of Soviet parliament due to be held late this year.

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet which last, as a rule, from two to three days can be compared with the tip of the iceberg whose main bulk is not seen. Deputies are working painstakingly in permanent commissions at draft laws that are to be submitted for the next session. There are 17 permanent commissions at each of the chambers, and their total membership is 1,200 deputies with an overall number of deputies being 1,500. special preparatory commissions are often set up for working out some separate draft laws.

The following figure illustrates the scope of the work of commissions: over 800 deputies, i.e. more than half of all the deputies of the Supreme Soviet, worked at a draft plan and a draft budget for 1987 last autumn.

The work of the Supreme Soviet is sometimes compared in the West with that of parliaments of some other countries which are in session almost continually. This comparison is hardly legitimate, because there is no such thing as professional parliamentarism in the USSR. Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as of any other soviet of this country, are representatives of working people. Over half of deputies of Soviet parliament, 51.3 per cent, are workers and peasants. There are also scientists, physicians, cultural personalities, party and soviet leaders among deputies. They do not stop their professional activities. This is why the Supreme Soviet cannot be in session continually, while regular work of various deputy commissions makes up for the brevity of the sessions.

Begun, Brailovskiy Emigration Approved
AU071421 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 7 (AFP) — Jewish orthodox militant Iosif Begun, released from a Soviet prison in February under a partial amnesty for political prisoners, on Monday received permission to emigrate from Soviet authorities, a "refuznik" friend of the family told AFP.

The friend, dissident mathematician and computer specialist Viktor Brailovskiy, said that he and his own family had also been told in a telephone call from visa authorities on Monday that they could leave the Soviet Union after a 15-year wait. They expected to obtain the official documents concerning their departure for Israel by the end of the week.

Mr. Begun, who first applied to leave the Soviet Union in 1971, told Mr. Brailovskiy that he had been contacted in the same way by the visa authorities. Mr. Begun could not immediately be reached for comment.

The family of Mr. Begun, a 54 year-old Hebrew teacher and Jewish cultural rights campaigner, staged demonstrations in central Moscow in February to press for his release from Chistopol prison in the Urals under the amnesty decreed the same month.

Mr. Brailovskiy, 51, said he felt "a little bit crazy" after receiving permission to emigrate. He said he hoped to work in Israel in his field of artificial intelligence.

Also to leave with him are his wife Irina, his daughter Daliya, 13, and his son Leonid, 26, as well as Leonid's wife and baby boy.

He said they hoped to be reunited with Mr. Brailovskiy's father and brother, who already live in Israel, in the next two months. Asked if he was ready to leave at short notice, he replied: "I have been ready to leave for the last 15 years."

Exit Visa 'Ploy'
AU081043 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Sylvie Kauffmann Report]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 8 (AFP) — Leading Soviet Jewish dissident Iosif Begun said here Tuesday that Moscow's decision to grant him an exit visa was a "ploy" aimed at improving prospects for next week's meeting between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers.

In a statement to AFP, the 54-year-old Jewish militant said he was delighted to have been allowed to emigrate to Israel with his family.

But he added: "We are special cases. For (the Soviet authorities) it is a matter of making a good impression and creating favorable conditions" for the meeting in Washington on September 15 between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secratary of State George Shultz.

The Soviet Government's move to grant exit visas to Mr. Begun as well as Jewish mathematician Vladimir Lifshitz and computer expert Viktor Brailovskiy, "is a ploy", Mr. Begun said.

"The Soviet authorities do not want to solve the Jewish problem in this country," he added.

He accused Moscow officials of having decided to ban a meeting of Jewish community leaders, including himself, planned for next Sunday to protest against anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

"On the same day as I received the authorization to emigrate, I was also told that I would be forbidden to organize this meeting," Mr. Begun said, adding that this was "a strange coincidence."

Observers here noted that last year the Soviet Union made a similar human rights gesture by freeing the dissident poetess Irina Ratushinskaya, who has since settled in Britain, prior to the summit meeting in Reykjavik between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan.

Other dissidents, such as biologist Valeriy Soyfer, said thay believe the move to allow Mr. Begun to emigrate is linked to a plan to hold an international human rights conference in Moscow.

A senior Western diplomat here said that Soviet officials have been increasingly pressing for the conference plan to go ahead.

Western nations have not yet stated their positions on the project, but U.S. officials have indicated that the human rights situation in the Soviet Union would have to improve considerably before Washington could agree to take part in a Moscow conference.

Other Western diplomats said that the move to allow Mr. Begun to leave would also rid Soviet authorities of one of its most troublesome and outspoken dissidents.

Tallin Radio Condemns 23 August Protests
LD041027 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian 1600 GMT 23 Aug 87

[Text] There was a gathering today in Hirve Park, Tallinn, inspired by the Voice of America, the subversive Radio Free Europe, and Radio Liberty, and also by a small group of individuals who had been previously sentenced for anti-Soviet activity, led by Tiit Madisson. This spectacle which was performed by them according to an anti-Soviet scenario, unfortunately attracted a few hundred curious people. The provocation was to coincide with the anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty of 1939. Those who had gathered there cast doubt on the rightfulness of the treaty and interpreted some of its provisions demagogically, from the bourgeois-nationalistic standpoints. Speculating on the nationalist feelings of Estonians, they laid flowers at the Linda monument. With this action, the provocateurs attempted to distort the revolutionary past of the Estonian workers, to cast a slur upon it, blacken the brotherly union of the Soviet peoples, and to dicredit the Soviet power.

The anniversary of the treaty should perhaps have been celebrated this way, if the organizers of the event had had noble aims. Firstly, did they see the consistent peace policy of our state in the treaty which, at that time, was the only possible act which pushed further away the war between fascist Germany and the Soviet Union, and did they see it as a tactical shield in the hands of the Soviet Government which did not allow Germany to use the territory of bourgeois Estonia as a foothold in the war against the Soviet Union? Secondly, did the organizers of the gathering emphasize the fact that the 1939 treaty contained specific positive aspects for the Estonian people — first and foremost the fact that an opportunity was created to avert the German occupation of Estonian territory which would have been unavoidably followed by a reckoning upon that sction of the population who, on the one hand, favored neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and who, on the other hand, made a stand against Estonia becoming fascist? At the gathering no mention was made either of the fact that the presence of the Soviet troops on our territory had an indirect bearing on the fact that the Estonian pro-fascist government was overthrown in a peaceful way, without bloodshed, that the power of the people was installed and that society was democratized.

Unfortunately the orientation of the gathering was quite different. Our enemies started preparations for this gathering a long time ago. The radio stations had recently been broadcasting direct instructions on how one should prepare for such actions in the Baltic lands; they distorted the aims and the policy of the Soviet state in the prewar years, especially the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty which was signed on 23 August 1939. Here the specific historic situation was ignored as was the tense military and political situation which had developed in Europe by the spring of 1939.

As Comrade Gorbachev noted in his report at the June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, our enemies take advantage of the process of democratization and openness by attributing false aims and harmful values to us, sowing doubts among our people about the truth and the sincerity of our party's policy, about the course of restructuring and the improvement of the situation in our coumtry.

Even if someone thinks that he may achieve these aims, he is seriously mistaken. The Estonian people who, together with the other peoples of our country, have gone through three revolutions can never be deterred from the path they have chosen.

Commission on Tatars Continues Work
LD062246 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Excerpts] A government commission looking into the demands of the Crimean Tatars for the restoration of the Crimean Autonomous Republic has continued its work here in Moscow. The commission is chaired by the Soviet President, Andrey Gromyko. [passage omitted]

The issue of the Crimean Tatars has been broadly covered in the national press, but the local press has not been paying enough attention to it. For instance, the newspaper of the Crimean Tatars, published in Tashkent, took several days to establish contacts with the working commission dealing with the problem. The commission, made up of representatives of the Crimean Tatars, works in the Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, where a majority of Crimean Tatars, about 280,000, live at present. It studies public opinion and communications from the Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan. All that information is regularly passed on to the government commission in Moscow.

The sentiments of the Crimean Tatars about returning to the Crimea are mixed. [passage omitted] The working commission holds daily sessions in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan. It has already studied the opinions of several thousand Tatars.

CPSU Aide Cited on Tatars, 'Meddlers'
PM071147 London MORNING STAR in English 4 Sep 87 p 4

[Kate Clark dispatch: "Tatars Will Not Be Helped by Meddlers"]

[Text] Moscow — A large group of people, some with children, recently staged a sitdown protest just off Red Square in Moscow and stayed there for several days.

They were Crimean Tatars, who were demanding the establishment of a Tatar republic on the territory of the Crimea, where many Tatars formerly lived.

Although an extremely sensitive issue, the protest passed off without much incident, to the chagrin of some Western contacts of the Crimean Tatars, who were clearly hoping for a much messier showdown and test of Soviet glasnost.

What defused the situation right from the start was the announcement that the Soviet government had set up a government commission headed by President Andrey Gromyko, to look into the petition from the Crimean Tatars and to study the entire problem.

Prominent Soviet cultural figures were backing the Crimean Tatars in their demand like poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko and singer-songwriter Bulat Okudzhava.

As acknowledged in an earlier resolution during the'60s, the enforced resettlement of the Crimean Tatars from the Crimea to Central Asia, which took place at the end of the Second World War, had not been justified.

It had been done in response to the collaboration with the Nazi occupiers by part of the Crimean Tatar population, which had left many thousands of Crimeans of all nationalities, including Tatars, dead or missing.

Mistakes are always paid for dearly — and now the Soviet government has to pick up the pieces.

But there are some who do not want the pieces together again — as the Soviet Communist Party's International Department Head Vadim Zagladin explained.

"There are forces at work who are out to create a strained atmosphere. You can't ignore this factor," he told me.

"Many people in organisations operating abroad would like to create difficulties for us. They have been wanting this for a very long time.

"But the reaction of the majority of people — and the majority of the Crimean Tatars themselves incidentally — to the continued sitdown protest was negative.

"Once the government commission had been set up and started work, going out to the places where the Crimean Tatars live, people saw that they had not been left without a reply.

"And they understood that all further demonstrations after that was more like the artificial fanning of passions than anything else."

Prof. Zagladen explained that "at first we had letters from Crimean Tatars putting the problem to us and requesting its solution.

"But the tone of the letters started to change as soon as the demonstrations went on past the first day or so.

"These letters denounced the continuing demonstrations, pointing out that what they wanted was a just solution to the problem, not to create a strained atmosphere and more problems.

"So the Crimean Tatars' demonstration did not receive much support," he concluded.

The government commission is now at work studying the whole complex of problems of the Crimean Tatars, several thousand of whom went back to the Crimea from their areas of resettlement after the'60s resolution.

It will not be easy to find a solution which will suit everybody and help put justice to rights.

But one thing is certain: That solution will not be helped by the meddling of US Embassy staff who have been seen more than once meeting some of the Crimean Tatar demonstrators.

The Crimean Tatar issue, like other nationality questions is delicate and sensitive and the Soviet people need to be left to sort out their own affairs, which is precisely what they are trying to do.

Insurance for Extra Pension Announced
LD051046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0748 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) — From 1 January 1988, a new type of voluntary personal insurance is being introduced in the Soviet Union — insurance for extra pension for blue and white collar workers and collective farmers. The source of payments of extra pension will be an insurance fund, which is being formed in equal proportion from the personal contributions of the assured and funds from the USSR state budget. This is provided for by a decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Central Council of Trade Unions.

The decision says that agreements for voluntary insurance for extra pension can be entered into by men aged 35-60 and women aged 30-55.

During the period the agreement is in force, the insured can increase or reduce the amount of extra pension. The total amount of this pension must not exceed R50 per month. Insurance contributions are determined by the age of the assured, the period of insurance and the amount of extra pension.

The extra pension is payable during the lifetime of the assured after citizens have reached pensionable age (60 years for men and 55 for women) after the end of the period of insurance on condition that the assured has payed the relevant contributions.

The citizen has the right to terminate the insurance agreement early at any time before the insurance period expires and to receive the contributions he has made.

Ukrainian Plagiarism Case Reinvestigated

PM070959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 August 1987 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a feature under the "After *Izvestiya* Item" rubric and the headline " 'Unfinished Story' is Completed." The feature opens with the following *Izvestiya* introduction:

"In May this year *Izvestiya* published an article by A. Sakhnin entitled 'Unfinished Story.' It described the trouble in which the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy had been for many years. Scholarly degrees were handed out generously at this VUZ (among others the academy rector V. Yurchishin and party committee secretary V. Klyuchnikov were found guilty of scientific unscrupulousness) and attempts to criticize prevailing morals were suppressed. Back in 1976 the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Party Control Commissions, revealing in the course of verification major shortcomings in the academy's work, gave a principled assessment of the situation and took decisions whose fulfillment should have introduced order to the VUZ. The academy rector was expelled from the party and the party committee secretary was strictly reprimanded and his report card was endorsed.

"It would seem that all the i's had been dotted. Alas, the back-scratching mechanism was not successfully broken. First their 'own' people, many of whom had held eminent posts, including in the party organs, did everything to rehabilitate the institute leadership and then there began persecution of those honest scientists and Communists who had adopted a principled stance at the moment of the check.

"The 'unfinished story' generated a tremendous response. There were many hundreds of letters and the mail is continuing to this day. Readers are making their own assessments of the people involved and the executors of this flagrant story and are sharing the bitter thoughts it has aroused and each letter asks: What steps have been taken?

"The letters from V. Yurchishin and his fellow-thinkers resolutely disagreeing with the newspaper item comprise a separate pile.

"After our item the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee addressed this story again and investigated it once more. Today we publish its reply."

Izvestiya then publishes the letter from Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary A. Titarenko, which reads as follows:

"The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the article 'Unfinished Story' published in *Izvestiya* and admitted that it rightly notes shortcomings which occurred in the work of the rectorate and party committee of the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy and rightly raises the question of the need to normalize the situation in the VUZ collective and to restore justice to the people persecuted for criticism.

"Study has shown that the facts cited in the article became possible because the leadership of the academy, Kiev's Moskovskiy Raykom, the Kiev Gorkom, and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry department failed to completely ensure the fulfillment of the 1976 CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission decision 'on serious violations in the award of scholarly degrees and instances of the suppression of criticism in the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy' and the corresponding resolution of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and for a long time tolerated shortcomings and violations in the VUZ. Checks on the letters which came in were carried out superficially, unreasoned conclusions were drawn from them, and a number of Communists were brought to book for no reason.

"Comrade A.D. Kovalenko, former director of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, has been strictly sanctioned for the lack of control he allowed in fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy, the low level of exactingness toward workers in the department engaged in checking incoming letters, who allowed unobjective conclusions. Comrade V.Ya. Mesel-Veselyak, chief of the department's agricultural science and educational establishments sector, has been strictly sanctioned, his report card has been endorsed and he has been released from his post.

"Comrade V.D. Velikanov, deputy chief of the Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Comrade Ye.V. Marmazov, former Central Committee inspector, have been reprimanded. Here it was taken into account that they had checked only individual instances from the unsigned letter which had arrived at the Central Committee.

"Comrade E.V. Zinyuk, first secretary of Kiev's Moskovskiy Raykom, has been strictly sanctioned for failing to take the necessary steps to normalize the situation in the agricultural academy and for the formalism he displayed in examining the personal cases and statements of Comrade V.M. Shevchuk and other Communists of the agricultural academy. Comrade V.P. Shevchenko, secretary of the academy party committee, has been strictly sanctioned, his report card has been endorsed and he has been released from his post.

"The Kiev Gorkom has been instructed to examine the question of the responsibility of other CPSU members who are to blame for the facts described in the article becoming possible (we hope to report to readers on the results of their examination — the editorial office) and to render aid to the academy party organization in creating a businesslike, creative atmosphere in the collective.

"We report that Comrade V.M. Shevchuk has been reinstated as an assistant. Comrade I.V. Shulga, who was mentioned in the article, has been working since 1983 as a professor at the CPSU history department at the Kiev Light Industry Institute and Comrade L.K. Grinchuk has been an agricultural academy professor since 1982. Comrade V.M. Melnichenko has not worked in his special field since 1971, and for the past 9 years has worked at the USSR Gosstroy Construction Structures Scientific Research Institute.

"The Ukrainian Communist Party has obliged the Central Committee departments and the republic's party committees to step up the monitoring of the examination of letters and complaints from working people, to ensure the proper depth, quality, and wide glasnost for checks, to wage a resolute struggle against instances of formalism and bureaucracy, and to give them a timely, principled assessment."

The feature concludes with the following comment from the *Izvestiya* editorial office:

"The editorial office received information promptly from the USSR Higher Certification Commission signed by L. Moskvichev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Higher Certification Commission, who told us that the questions raised in the article 'Unfinished Story' are being examined at the Higher Certification Commission: A council of experts for the sectorial economic sciences has been instructed to return to an examination of the certification matters raised in the article.

"We will report the results of this examination and the decisions taken by the USSR Higher Certification Commission after we receive an official reply."

Demichev Presents Order to Mufti Babakhanov
LD041205 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Moscow September 4 TASS — Petr Demichev, first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., presented an Order of Peoples' Friendship to Mufti Shamsutdin Babakhanov, chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, in the Kremlin Today. He was awarded this high distinction in recognition of his patriotic work in defense of peace and in conjunction with the [as received] 50th birthday. [passage omitted]

Tolkunov Returns From Geneva Talks
LD051436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (TASS) — Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR parliamentary group and chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Court, returned from Geneva to Moscow today. He took part in the sessions of the working group of the interparliamentary council.

Dolgikh Attends Petroleum Day Soiree
LD042048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive soiree dedicated to the Day of Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers was held in Moscow today.

This professional holiday is to be celebrated on Sunday, 6 September. Comrade Dolgikh, leaders of ministries and departments, scientists, front-ranking workers, and representatives of the capital's public were on the platform

Comrade Chernomyrdin, USSR minister of the Gas Industry, made a report. It was noted at the meeting that this year a breakthrough had been attained in a short time in the managerial activity of the petroleum industry. A considerable contribution to the increase of raw material production has been made by subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry enterprises. About 4 million tons of petroleum gas condensate above plan were produced over a period of 8 months.

Leaders Attend Borodino Anniversary Events
LD062229 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Ceremonies were conducted today on Borodino Field, dedicated to the 175th anniversary of the famous battle. Thousands of people came to pay their espects to the course of their forefathers and to the feat of our contemporaries. The gold-crowned monument to the heroes of the Battle of Borodino stands on its mound, towering over the green hilltops. There, where Rayevskiy's illustrious battery once fought to the last, an honor guard formed up — servicemen in the uniforms of the soldiers of 1812, 1941, and 1987.

The ceremonies were attended by Comrades Vorotnikov, Ligachev, Slyunkov, Solomentsev, Yakovlev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Yazov, Medvedev, and Razumovskiy. Here too were the representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, military commanders, frontline soldiers, party and labor veterans, the emissaries of labor collectives in Moscow city and Moscow Oblast, and scientific and cultural workers. Foreign visitors were also present.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state laid flowers at the monument on the mass graves of the Soviet servicemen who died on Borodino Field in 1941

and 1942, and also at the monument to Kutuzov. They toured the exhibition of the state military-historical museum and park, and visited other memorable places on the field of Russian glory.

A solemn meeting was opened by Cherepanov, chairman of the Moscow Oblispolkom. He noted that the moral qualities of the heroes of the Battle of Borodino and their ardent desire to devote themselves totally to the service of the motherland inspire the present generation of Soviet people in their efforts for the revolutionary renewal of society.

The national anthem of the Soviet Union rings out triumphantly over the field. The servicemen in the honor guard carry in the legendary banners of the Russian Army of 1812 and of the military units which fought during the Great Patriotic War.

The meeting was addressed by Major-General Morozov, Hero of the Soviet Union. He spoke of the indissoluble bond of the times, recalling 1941 when the men of the Fifth Army fought on Borodino Field against the German fascist occupation forces. [passage omitted]

1985-87 CPSU Documents Published

PM061341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For New Political Thinking"]

[Text] The anthology "For New Political Thinking in International Relations" [Za novoye politicheskoye myshleniye v mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniyakh] has been published. It is devoted to the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state at the contemporary stage and to providing an analysis of, and evaluating the significance of, foreign policy aspects of restructuring. The book includes, in full or in extracts, materials of the 27th CPSU Congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums and reports, speeches, and statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The anthology materials embrace the period from April 1985 through July 1987 and are arranged in chronological order in appropriate sections. The publication is furnished with a subject and thematic index. Addressed to propagandists and students in the system of political studies, the anthology is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

Brezhnev Citizens Want Name Change

LD071722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, September 7 (TANJUG) — Letters and telegrams from citizens requesting their town be returned its old name - Neberezhnyi Chelny [spelling as received], have been pouring into the town party committee of Brezhnev.

Reporting on the requests, the periodical "*Ogonek*" sets out that "many think that their town bears the name of a leader who never even visited the Kama auto works, the giant enterprise at their town".

"*Ogonek*" writes that "a period of stagnation is being linked with Brezhnev's name" in the Soviet Union.

Several months ago, the old name has been returned to the town Ustinov, named after former Soviet defence minister who died in December 1984.

BRIEFS:

Political Dictionary Published

The fourth, supplemented edition of the "Short Political Dictionary" ["Kratkiy Politicheskiy Solvar"] has come out at Politizdat. It contains a short description of sociopolitical words, terms, and concepts that are most often encountered in periodicals as well as radio and television broadcasts. A great deal of space in the book is devoted to terms describing the CPSU's economic and social policy, topical problems of the international Communist and workers movement, and contemporary international relations. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 5 Sep 87 LD]

Agricultural

Status of Harvesting Work Reported

PM031445 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 87 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: " 'Green Light' for the Harvest"]

[Excerpts] The harvesting is at a decisive stage, and in progress in all regions of the country. According to the report of the USSR State Committee for Statistics, by 24 August, 63.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (including corn) were mown. About 53.8 million hectares were threshed. This is 49 percent of crops. The area that was completely harvested last week increased by 10.6 million hectares — rather less than in the preceding week.

In the Ukraine 91 percent of grain crops were threshed, in the RSFSR — 48 percent, in Belorussia — 58 percent, and in Kazakhstan — 28 percent. The main direction of the harvest work is now in the eastern economic regions where harvesting of the main food crop — spring wheat — has begun The advanced brigades and farms in Tselinograd Oblast are producing good harvests, introducing intensive technology in cultivating this crop. In the Altay Kray, and in the Kemerovo and Novosibirsk Oblasts already half of the crops have been mown, and on Omsk farms — almost two thirds. But it should be noted that here the gap between the mowing and the threshing has increased, which during unstable weather damages the harvest. So that the crops, which have taken so much effort to produce, are not left in the field, all existing resources should be mobilized on the farms; machinery should be put into operation and the tactics of the harvest work clearly determined depending on the changing conditions.

The intake of grain in the state granaries is increasing. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Orel, Ryazan, Gorkiy, Kursk, Tula, and Kiev Oblasts recently fulfilled

the plans and are continuing additional shipment of grain. Farms in the Ukraine are delivering their 14th million tonne of grain to the state resources, and the farms on the Don — their third million.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are selling grain, particularly strong and valuable wheat, in excess of the plan. High-grade seed stocks are being set up, grain for food and feed purposes are being laid in. It is important to take urgent measures everywhere to accelerate the shipping of wheat, barley, peas, oats, and buckwheat from the threshing floor, and to safeguard them from being damaged. It should not be accepted, for example, that in Turkovskiy Rayon in Saratov Oblast thousands of tonnes of grain have been soaked by the rain. It is not being transported from the threshing floors to the elevators. Such bad management is intolerable.

The fruit and vegetable production line must operate with accelerated turnover. Almost everywhere tomatoes, cucumbers, marrow, onions, green and melon crops are being harvested. There is the distinct possibility of satisfying the requirements of the population, the processing enterprises, and storing enough vitamin output for the winter. Meanwhile, 5 million tonnes of vegetables have been laid in and 800,000 tonnes of soft fruit. This is a little less than this time last year. Increasing the harvest and delivery of output from plantations, orchards, and vineyards to cities and industrial centers needs to be significantly increased. But serious obstacles stand in the way at times. [Passage omitted]

A busy time is beginning in the potato fields. In Bryansk Oblast, the farms in Klimovskiy Rayon produced a good harvest. Here 152 quintals of early potatoes were dug up from each of the 400 hectares harvested. More than 3,000 tonnes have been sent to consumers. But, on the whole, the harvesting work is proceeding slowly. In the RSFSR, 30,000 hectares have been dug up — less than two percent of the planting. In many places in the Central, Central Chernozem, and Volga Regions, the tubers have matured, and they should not be kept in the ground for long. Procuring is not proceeding at a sufficiently lively pace. Farms have sold 1.5 million tonnes of potatoes which, like vegetables, is less than last year's level.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have begun the harvest of grain corn and long-stemmed flax, they are sowing winter crops and carrying out the fall plowing, and they are setting up supplies of feed for farms. Gathering and preserving everything that has been grown in the fields and laying the foundations of the future harvest are the concerns filling the working days of the toilers in the agro-industrial complex.

Late August Weather, Crop Status Reviewed

PM070837 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Sep 87 p 1

["Weather and Crops; Early Fall Cooler. Harvesting Must Be Speeded Up" by Agrometeorologist T. Rossinskaya]

[Text] The cool weather over most of the European territory continued. Average air temperature in the last 10 days of August was 1-3 degrees lower than normal, but was near normal in the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and western oblasts of the Ukraine. Frosts of up to minus 4 degrees, which damaged the leaves of corn grown for silage, heat-loving vegetable crops, and, in places, potato haulms were recorded in Estonia, the northern half of the Central Region, the Northwest, Northern, Volga-Vyatka, and Ural Regions, and the north of the Volga Region. The rain that fell in these areas for 4-6 days complicated the harvesting of grain crops. In the southern half of the European part of the USSR the weather was favorable for agricultural work.

In the Ural and Volga-Vyatka Regions and in the north of the Volga Region conditions for the growth and development of winter grain crops were good. Winter crops sown before 25 August sprouted. Their condition is predominantly good. In the Northern and Northwest Regions and in the north of the Central Region conditions for the growth and development of winter grain crops were satisfactory. The soil became waterlogged in places as a result of frequent rain.

In Moldavia, the North Caucasus, the south of Rostov Oblast, and the southern and a number of central regions of the Ukraine, corn entered the waxy ripeness stage. In rice-growing areas the rice grain has stopped swelling and in places has ripened. The end of the grain swelling was complicated by the rain and the reduced air temperature. In the industrial cultivation zone sunflowers entered the stage of physiological seed ripeness. Heads had started turning brown over most of the territory in southern Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus, and selective harvesting started in Krasnodar Kray.

Warm weather persisted in the crop farming regions of Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan for most of the 10-day period. It became sharply colder at the end of the month. In places night frosts were recorded which might damage heat-loving vegetable crops. The rain that fell for 4-6 days complicated harvesting work. In northern oblasts of Kazakhstan and in the south of Western Siberia panicles and cobs flowered on the corn. The flowering of sunflowers is ending. The warm, wet weather has promoted good growth in sugar beets root crops in Altay Kray.

Moderately warm weather with frequent rain was recorded in the Far East. There was 50-100 mm of precipitation, and in places 120-160 mm, over 5-8 days. Rice grain was recorded in the milky ripeness stage, and in places in the waxy ripeness stage.

In Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan the warm dry weather provided the perfect conditions for cotton harvesting. Only latterly did the temperature fall in the north of the Karakalpak ASSR, which reduced the boll growth rate. The overall number of mature bolls per plant was 8-10 on 31 August — 11-13 in Mari, Surkhan-Darya, Kurgan-Tyube, and Khorezm Oblasts, and

around 16 in Ashkhabad Oblast. There were 6-7 bolls per plant in Chimkent, Syr-Darya, Dzhizak, and Samarkand Oblasts. The warm, dry weather is also promoting the opening of bolls and the ripening of raw cotton in Azerbaijan.

Feed Harvest Progress Through 31 Aug Noted

PM081035 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Sep 87 p 1

[Animal specialist M. Glinka report: "Last Harvests" — first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports that by 31 August sown and natural grasses had been harvested on 77.7 million hectares. Some 71.6 million tonnes of hay, 81.3 million tonnes of haylage, and over 58 million tonnes of straw, chaff, and other coarse feed have been procured and officially accepted [prinyato po aktam].

Almost 59 million tonnes of finished silage has been obtained and around 4.6 million tonnes of artificially dried grass meal and other artificially dehydrated grasses, including chopped grasses, have been produced.

In all, 87.2 million tonnes of feed in feed unit equivalent have been procured — slightly more than 10 quintals of feed units per standard head of cattle (57 percent of the plan figure).

The first frosts in the European part of the country and beyond the Urals are a menacing reminder that winter is on the way and that soon livestock will have to be stalled. But on many farms forage stocks are still insufficient to see us through the long winter period.

Experience has shown that in the complex situation at the end of the summer benefits were derived by those who, depending on their specific situation, stockpiled from their grasses not only hay, but also haylage and silage. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaluga, Moscow, Smolensk, Tula, Kemerovo, and Tomsk Oblasts have already overfulfilled their plans for procuring this type of feed.

I would particularly like to dwell on haylage. Many farms have considerably increased their procurements of this excellent feed, which contains considerably more nutrients (and production of haylage from each hectare of grassland is being increased correspondingly) than even the best hay. Haylage procurement has been more than doubled in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and Ryazan, Gorkiy, and Penza Oblasts, and more than trebled in Tambov Oblast. The most coarse and succulent feed per standard head of livestock in the RSFSR has been stockpiled in Tomsk and Saratov Oblasts with 16 and 15.6 quintals respectively (their hay and haylage procurement plans were 75 and 183 percent fulfilled respectively). But Voronezh Oblast, which made every effort to procure hay in an attempt to stockpile it during the good weather, miscalculated. Although the plan for the accumulation of this feed was overfulfilled the very small targets for the laying in of haylage remained unfulfilled. As a result total stocks of coarse and succulent feed do not exceed 10 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock, whereas, let us recall, the minimum necessary is 20-25 quintals.

Winter is just around the corner and it is time (rather, it is high time) to be concerned not only about replenishing stocks of coarse and succulent feed, but about ensuring their proper storage and rational use. By no means everything here is favorable. [passage omitted]

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are striving in the few frost-free days that remain to lay in as much coarse and succulent feed as possible. Work is being carried out more and more extensively in silage trenches, where this year far more corn with cobs at the waxy ripeness stage is being laid in than last year — compared with corn harvested at the milky ripeness stage its nutritional value and the yield of feed units per hectare are considerably higher, while losses through "wastage" are lower. There promises to be a rich harvest of feed root crops — contract teams in the southern regions of the Ukraine and the Chechen-Ingush area, for instance, intend to harvest 1-2,000 quintals of feed sugar beet per hectare. The last harvests of sown grasses are taking place in the fields and meadows. We must continue to carry out this work with total commitment and utilize all sources for replenishing forage stocks. But it is no less important to be concerned now about their storage and processing base. Winter will not allow us to postpone this work.

Grain Sale Successes Reported

Kursk, Gorkiy Oblasts

PM041317 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Joy of a Big Harvest"]

[Excerpts] Kursk — Neither the protracted spring, nor the reseeding of winter crops, nor other seasonal complications have prevented the Kursk farmers from cultivating a good harvest. While continuing the threshing of swathes, they have reported the fulfillment of the annual grain sale plan to the state — 930,000 tonnes have been poured into granaries. [passage omitted]

Gorkiy — Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Gorkiy Oblast have poured the 350,000th tonne of grain into granaries. This is 30,000 tonnes more than was envisaged by the state plan for grain sales. The biggest yield — about 30 quintals of grain per hectare — was produced by farmers in Kstovskiy, Vogorodskiy, and Gorodetskiy Rayons. In the oblast as a whole an average of 19 quintals of grain per hectare was harvested, which is 4 quintals more than last year. The farms in the oblast are fully provided with seed. The sale of grain is continuing. [passage omitted]

Volyn Oblast

PM031443 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Aug 87 p 1

[External correspondent N. Pirozhko report: "Plan Fulfilled"]

[Excerpt] Lutsk, 27 Aug — Rural workers in Volyn Oblast have fulfilled one of the main points of their obligations in honor of the 70th anniversary of Great October — they have managed to sell grain to the state. Against the planned figure of 140,000 tonnes, more than 200,000 tonnes have been shipped to the granaries. Grain procurements are continuing. [passage omitted]

Poltava Oblast

PM031329 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Sep 87 p 1

[Own correspondent N. Demikhovskiy report under the general heading "Grain for the Motherland": "From the Poltava Corn Fields"]

[Excerpt] Poltava, 31 Aug — In preparing to greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in worthy fashion the farmers of Poltava Oblast have achieved marked success in developing grain production. Yesterday the farms met the target for grain sales to the state. Some 1.95 million tonnes of grain, more than half of which is valuable wheat, have been shipped to the elevators. [passage omitted]

Khmelnitskiy, Chernigov Oblasts

PM071005 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Sep 87 p 1

[TASS report under the general heading "Grain for the Motherland!"]

[Excerpt] The crop farmers of Khmelnitskiy Oblast have sold 800,000 tonnes to the state. The plan for the procurement of valuable varieties of winter wheat has been overfulfilled. Each hectare yielded 37 quintals of grain.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Chernigov region have dispatched 425,000 tonnes of grain — more than envisaged by the plan — to grain reception enterprises. The plan for the procurement of winter wheat and rye has been overfulfilled. [passage omitted]

Kursk, Chuvash Oblasts

PM071017 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Selskaya Zhizn* in Russian 4 September 1987 carries on page 1 under the headline "Grain for the Motherland" two 150-word TASS reports datelined 3 September on grain harvest results. The Kursk report begins:

"Workers at the Kursk Grain Products Administration have witnessed a great and joyful event for the oblast's rural workers — the 1 millionth tonne of grain, which is 70,000 tonnes more than the plan target, has been delivered to the state granaries."

The Cheboksary report begins:

"More than 221,000 tonnes of grain have been delivered to the motherland's granaries by the grain farmers of Chuvashia. They have thereby fulfilled the state plan for sales of grain to the state ahead of schedule. More than one-third of the harvest is made up of rye, which is the main crop grown in the autonomous republic's grain fields."

IZVESTIYA Views Kazakhstan Harvest Progress

PM070957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Harvesting in the Virgin Lands Is at Its Height"]

[Excerpts] The USSR State Statistical Committee has reported that by 31 August 76.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested and 66.5 million hectares threshed across the country as a whole.

In Kazakhstan's northern oblasts — Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, and Turgay — where grain and pulse crops cover 13.4 million hectares and the harvest is now centered, 2.7 million hectares of grain have been threshed.

At the end of August, when the harvest in the virgin lands had gotten off to a good start, the rain began to fall over the fields, lingering tediously, as autumn rain does. It brought the harvest to a standstill. No, it did not stop it completely, but it has caused serious delays: Just think, grain growers have not been able to get on with their work for a week and everyone's nerves are on edge.

Unexpected? How could it be? Virtually every year the Kazakh and Siberian harvest teaches us not to rely on clear skies and to be prepared to maneuver equipment and use the entire arsenal of methods and techniques at our disposal. Incidentally, these lessons have been thoroughly learned by farmers in Tselinograd Oblast, who were actually counting on a "wet" harvest and direct combining. They were not mistaken: The weather has improved slightly, the wind is rapidly drying the grain in the fields, and the combines are out already. Only seed plots and fields with green regrowth are being harvested separately. [passage omitted]

We will fulfill the plan for the republic as a whole and give no less than 16.4 million tonnes, E. Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee, said. The main task today is to harvest grain and silage crops in the northern oblasts. In addition to the grain, an enormous amount of verdure for silage has still to be moved — 25 million tonnes of it! The rest of the country has given Kazakhstan a lot of help. But there are a few difficulties. We are short of motor vehicle tires, for example. We are being sent vehicles from other regions while our own machines are standing "barefoot,"

so to speak. The fuel situation is also complicated. True, this has not brought us to a standstill so far, but for a whole week, remember, the rain prevented us from really doing anything. Now, just imagine: 300,000 units of equipment plus transport vehicles have all gone into the fields at once.... All our hopes are pinned on the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products working efficiently. The forecasts do not promise us good weather for long and so the grain must be saved.

This year's harvest has particularly seriously raised the question of preserving grain with an increased moisture content. The rain haunts grain growers everywhere. A recent agricultural review reported how thousands of tonnes of grain were out in the rain at grain reception enterprises in Starooskolskiy Rayon, Belgorod Oblast. Admitting the criticism to be just, Yu. Gayvoronskiy, chairman of the Starooskolskiy Rayispolkom, told the editorial board:

"With the help of the oblast grain products administration, the grain which had accumulated out in the open was processed and sent to the storehouses in 3 days."

His letter ends with the following:

"The harvest season has shown that the country's agro-industrial complex must radically alter its attitude to rayon agro-industrial associations' applications for drying equipment. In the last 5 years our rayon has been sold only two drying units. Rain during the harvest is not unusual in our area. 'Tselinnaya' grain driers work well in these conditions, but where can we get them from?"

A painful subject. Even in the virgin lands, units like the 'Tselinnaya' are not easy to find. Drying units are greatly in demand, but there does not seem to be anyone in the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee who can tell you which oblasts and regions need which type of grain dryers and how many; they simply do not have this kind of breakdown of information. The main thing is that the grain must be delivered.

But now the economic situation has changed and agricultural collectives are learning to calculate their outlays. They are becoming convinced that it is not to their advantage to take damp grain to the procurement center. Grain growers want to process it themselves: clean it, dry it, batch it, and sell top quality grain to the state. They see this as their peasant interest and duty.

Media Report 3-5 September Developments

LD060049 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 3-5 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

3 September

Grain crops in Kazakhstan occupy 23,5 million hectares. To date grain has been cut on 15 million hectares. Farms in the Republic's southern oblasts have fully completed harvesting. Mass harvesting is going on on the Kazakh virgin lands. It is proceeding in difficult conditions. Because of the bad weather, many farms cannot work at the rate required. The gap between cutting and threshing is increasing. It is particularly large at the moment in Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts. (0800)

Farms in the Kursk Oblast delivered the 1 millionth tonne of grain to the state granaries today, which is by 70,000 tonnes more than planned. (1100)

Selective cotton-picking is underway in the south of Uzbekistan. (1100)

Grain growers in Chuvash ASSR have fulfilled the annual plan for state sales of grain, having delivered to granaries over 221,000 tonnes of grain, over a third of the harvested grain being rye. Deliveries continue. (1100)

Uzbekistan farms have fulfilled the plan for the procurement of crude fodder. Over 4.6 million tonnes of it have been put in store. This is 250,000 tonnes more than last year. (1500)

4 September

Results of a month of fodder preparation have been summed up in Pavlodar Oblast. Around 500,000 tonnes of hay, 80,000 tonnes of silage, and 3,000 tonnes of vitamin grass meal have been laid in, less than planned. July and August heat reduced yields. However, overall the oblast farms have already laid in 2.5 million tonnes of coarse and succulent fodder. Together with the considerable remainder of last year's fodder, this is perfectly sufficient for this wintering of livestock. (0400)

Altay farm workers today completed sowing rye on 270,000 hectares. This harvest has given quite a good yield, an average of 19 quintals of grain per hectare. (1100)

Grain has been threshed on half the area in Altay. Grain crops have been cut on 3 million hectares - nearly four-fifths of the total. But because of rain, the gap between cutting and threshing is close to 1 million hectares. (1500)

The farmers of Mikoyanabad Rayon in Tajikistan have finished harvesting and threshing corn for grain. They have obtained 57 quintals per hectare from each 1 of 290 hectares. Throughout the republic, corn has been threshed on half the total area. (1800)

Grain harvesting in Orenburg Oblast is in the final stage, being carried out on the last quarter-million hectares. The farms of the virgin lands are gathering valuable, strong, and marketable varieties of wheat, however, harvesting in Orenburg Oblast has been delayed as not all the farms have coped with the difficulties caused by the weather. (2000)

5 September

Ten out of 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan have met the year's plan for hay, and the others are close to target. The year's plan for laying in silage has been considerably exceeded by 500,000 tonnes. However, this is an average for the whole republic — some oblasts have not been able to lay in the necessary fodder stocks because of lack of organization. (0000)

In Mordovia bread grain is being gathered in poor weather. To date grains have been gathered in from 86 percent of the entire area. Sowing of winter crops, plowing, and fodder preparation are taking place simultaneously. Hay, haylage, silage, and root feed crops are being laid in. (0400)

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Saratov Oblast have started procuring corn for silage. By today 4 million tonnes of it has been laid in trenches. This means that two-thirds of the plan has been fulfilled, which is 500,000 tonnes more than last year. (1100)

Kholkhozes and sovkhozes have started gathering potatoes in Mari ASSR. [1100)

Grain has been threshed on half the area in Altay Kray. Grain crops have already been harvested on 3 million hectares, which is nearly four-fifths of the area. (1100)

The 3 millionth tonne of Kuban grain today was delivered to the reception points of Krasnodar Kray. The plan for the sale of strong wheat has already been doubled. Kuban is now on the eve of a new harvest; in the next few days rice and corn harvesting will begin. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

BRIEFS:

Agricultural Magazine Published

We want to acquaint our listeners with a new sociopolitical, popular science magazine from the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the agro-industrial complex, which is called *Zhivotnovod* ['Stockbreeder']. The first issue has just been published. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0320 GMT 3 Sep 87 LD]